FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1960

# THE JERUSALEM POST

12 Pages

PRICE: 30 AGORA
VOL. XXXVI, No. 9945



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# Soustelle 'Resigns' In Paris Cabinet Shake-Up

## More Arrests in Algeria

**PARIS. — M. Jacques Soustelle, Minister-Delegate in charge of Atomic Affairs and the Sahara, has "resigned" from the Cabinet following differences of opinion with President de Gaulle over the Government's policy on Algeria.**

However, M. Soustelle has not submitted his resignation, and it is expected that a presidential decree will be issued, as was the case last month with the dismissal of M. Antoine Pinay, Finance Minister.

His removal from office is part of a drastic shake-up now in preparation, authoritative sources said yesterday.

M. Soustelle, for nearly 20 years a close colleague of Gen. de Gaulle, saw Prime Minister Michel Debré after his call on the President.

In reply to reporters' questions, M. Soustelle said he "had no resignation to give" and was doubtful whether he would be at a special Cabinet meeting today following the voting of extraordinary powers to the Government to rule by decree for a year.

JACQUES SOUSTELLE

### Weekly Seized

(The right-wing Paris weekly newspaper "Carrefour" was seized by the authorities on its arrival in Algiers yesterday. No reason was given. The newspaper is regarded as being a strong supporter of M. Soustelle).

President de Gaulle has put off a planned visit to Algeria due to have started today and both Algeria and France are expectantly awaiting his promised "clean-up moves" following the abortive European settlers' revolt in Algiers.

Apart from M. Soustelle, Defence Minister Pierre Guillaumat, is also expected to be affected by the Cabinet reshuffle. Some reporters here said he might be given M. Soustelle's post.

### Delouvrier Stays On

M. Paul Delouvrier, the Delegate-General for Algeria, arrived in Paris yesterday for a meeting with M. Debré. On leaving the Prime Minister's Office he told reporters he would continue to serve in his post.

This followed previous reports that he might be replaced for having shown too lenient an attitude in carrying out Government orders against the Algiers insurrectionists.

In Algiers itself, a security net closed yesterday around some 40 political personalities suspected of backing last week's European armed revolt against the Paris Government.

Investigations were also being pursued against army officers.

The head of the Sureté Nationale in Algiers, Paratroop Colonel Yves Godard, who has held the job since the May 1958 settlers' revolt, was under military arrest, Government officials said.

He was confined to his quarters and not allowed to communicate with anyone outside.

Those arrested include Dr. Bernard Lefevre, head of a neo-Fascist movement for a corporate state, and M. Rodolphe Parachini, head of an organization called "S.O.S Algeria," reflecting extremist views here, have been arrested. The sources had no news of any charges against them.

A number of other colonels were reported also to be under military arrest, but an army spokesman declined to give details.

Among the 40 political suspects, some were under arrest and others, including several professors of the Algiers University Law and Medical faculties, were being sought.

### Ex-Mayor Flees

Among those in flight, according to officials here, was Professor Jacques Lambert, who headed a national front for French integration and who was Mayor of Central Algiers.

Changes are also expected in the military command, starting with General Maurice Challe, the Commander-in-Chief in Alegria. His expected replacement would be symbolic of the reaffirmed authority of Gen. de Gaulle and the army over the generals and the mass of fighting men in Algeria.

Algiers newspapers are still censored, but the last hangover of the revolt is disappearing, and the curfew was last night postponed until midnight.

In the centre of the town, most of the area which had been cordoned-off or barricaded for 10 days, was open again. *(Reuter, AFP)*

## New U.S. 'Moon' To Drop Capsule

VANDENBERG AIR FORCE BASE, California (Reuter).—The U.S. yesterday launched its ninth Discoverer satellite carrying a 300-pound capsule designed to be recovered from space within about 30 hours.

If everything goes according to plan, Air Force planes will pick up the capsule within the atmosphere as it drops over the Pacific Ocean near the Hawaiian Islands this afternoon.

The capsule should detach itself automatically during the satellite's 17th circuit along its orbit, which passes over the Poles.

All previous attempts to recover capsules from Discoverer satellites have failed for technical reasons.

The Air Force, which was in charge of launching, said in Washington that no animals or other living matter were aboard the capsule.

### 'Heat' Weapon

Meanwhile, a member of the House Space Committee said in Washington that the manufacture of an anti-missile weapon which might be capable of melting a plane in mid-air could apparently be set in motion if the U.S. Defence Department gave its support.

Mr. Olin Teague, a Texas Democrat, made the statement after members of the Committee discussed the project with Mr. Dudley Sharp, Secretary of the Air Force.

The theory of the weapon is that it would disable an approaching enemy missile by throwing up a radiation belt around it.

## U.S. Turns Down Soviet Terms for Debt Talks

WASHINGTON. — The State Department yesterday rejected a new Soviet request that the "Lend-Lease" negotiations between Washington and Moscow be linked to talks on the signing of a commercial pact between the two countries and on the extension of long-term credit to Russia by the U.S.

The rejection followed a statement issued by the Soviet Embassy here, calling on the U.S. to sign a comprehensive trade agreement with the Soviet Union and to grant it a long-term credit.

It issued the statement in commenting on the negotiations, broken off last week, for a settlement of the Soviet Union's wartime lend-lease debt to the U.S.

The statement said U.S. representatives at the talks refused to discuss either this or the granting of long-term credits to the Soviet Union. The talks were broken off last week.

## UAR Must Pay for Unloading Toft Cargo, Say Ship's Owners

The Port Said agent for the Inge Toft announced on Thursday that in ordering the ship to unload her cargo, the owners had set the condition that unloading expenses should be borne by the Egyptians.

The harbour authorities asked customs headquarters in Alexandria for instructions about this condition, but no answer was expected before Saturday (tomorrow).

If the reply was positive, they would be able to make a quick start on the unloading, the harbour authorities added.

Earlier, the Egyptian customs authorities called for bids to place in sacks the 1,500 tons of potash carried in bulk in the Inge Toft. The vessel also has aboard 4,000 tons of cement and 10 tons of copper.

### Owners' Statement

In Copenhagen, meanwhile, the owners of the ship, the Jutlandia shipping company, issued a statement giving their reasons for the decision to unload the freighter.

It said: "As the Inge Toft has been in the Port Said harbour now for eight and-a-half months, and all negotiations for liberating the ship have had no positive results, the owners now feel bound to order Captain R. V. Schultz to unload the cargo so that he can leave Port Said immediately after unloading.

"This decision has been made because of obligations to the crew and their relatives and because of the necessity for keeping the ship in repairs."

Mr. Ove Toft, one of the owners, said later that the ship's captain had been discussing the cost of unloading with the Egyptian authorities. He added: "Naturally, it is our viewpoint that the cost of unloading should be borne by the Egyptian customs authorities."

### Cairo Press Gloats

Cairo newspapers yesterday splashed reports that the Inge Toft had been ordered by its owners to unload. "All Israel manoeuvres to pass goods through the Suez Canal have failed," they said.

The "Journal d'Egypte" said Israel spokesmen were now trying to minimize the matter — which it said they had provoked — by saying the decision to unload was prompted by the bad condition of the ship after detention for so many months.

This was denied by Port Said reports saying that both the vessel and her cargo are in excellent condition, the "Journal d'Egypte" added.

"Al Ahram" said the unloading would start on Saturday and the vessel would sail on Tuesday. It added that the U.A.R. authorities had agreed that the ship could sail as soon as the unloading operation was completed.

## Dag: UN Stand On Suez Unchanged

UNITED NATIONS. — Secretary-General Hammarskjold told a press conference on Thursday that past U.N. resolutions regarding freedom of passage through the Suez Canal still stood.

Asked whether the decision to unload the Inge Toft meant that the U.N. had reconciled itself to permitting the blockade of Israel ships and cargoes, he said he could not speak for the U.N., whose proper spokesmen in this case are the Security Council and General Assembly. But it was well known and was on record that certain attitudes by member Governments — "this one or that" — did not mean any acquiescence by the U.N. or the Secretary-General.

"There is no acquiescence of anybody or anything," he said. United Nations decisions stood, and they would continue as the law of the Secretary-General. As for the concrete measures to which these decisions could lead, the fact that this matter had been on his desk practically daily "for a number of years," did not point to any lack of energy or knowledge or consistency by the Secretariat.

With regard to the Greek vessel Astypalea, also held up in the Suez Canal with an Israel cargo, Mr. Hammarskjold said he was not in a position to say anything more about it until he had obtained additional information which was needed. "I have requested additional information from both sides," he added.

The Secretary-General declared that "there is no lack of clarity as to the principles which both sides wish to apply regarding the Canal," and indicated that the question of whether the Astypalea had complied with the conditions, reportedly set by Nasser for the passage of Israel cargo might not be the reason for its detention.

The news conference was the first given by the Secretary-General since his return from his recent six-week tour of African capitals, including Cairo, where he conferred with Nasser on the Suez blockade. *(Reuter, INA)*

## Doron Turned Over To UAR Fishermen

Arab reports from Port Said yesterday said that the Israel fishing vessel Doron had been handed over by the Egyptian Customs authorities to the Egyptian Fishing Institute after the final confiscation of the vessel was ordered by the Alexandria Prize court. The Doron was confiscated by the Egyptians two years ago.

## 2.2 M. JEWS IN USSR, SAYS 1959 CENSUS

MOSCOW (Reuter).—A total of 2,268,000 Soviet citizens declared themselves to be of Jewish nationality, with 20 per cent speaking their own language, according to 1959 census figures published here on Thursday. (A recent Soviet report to the U.N. gave the figure as 3 m.)

The bulk of the Jews were spread over the Russian Federation (875,000), the Ukraine (840,000), and Byelorussia (150,000).

No mention was made of Jews living in the Autonomous Region of Birobidjan, in the Far East, set up 25 years ago as a home for the Jewish people.

The census figures also disclose that there are now two million more Russians than Khazakhs in Khazakhstan, largest of the Central Asian Soviet Republics.

These figures illustrate the great trek from the populated western areas of Russia into thinly-peopled but rich regions of Siberia and Central Asia, and also an influx of Russians into the Baltic Republics.

Russians now form more than 43 per cent of the population in Khazakhstan, more than 30 per cent in Khirghizia, and 26 per cent in Latvia, according to the census.

Millions of Russians have moved into the virgin areas of Khazakhstan since 1954, when Premier Khrushchev launched his big scheme for bringing unused land under the plough.

### Bonn-Athens Talks

ATHENS (Reuter).—A Greek delegation left for Bonn by air yesterday to negotiate and sign a treaty regulating the establishment and employment of West Germans in Greece, and Greeks in West Germany.

Another Greek delegation is expected to leave for Bonn next Tuesday to negotiate the question of German compensation for Greek victims of Nazism.

## UN Chief's Mission To Cairo—Another Failure

POST Political Reporter

Mr. Hammarskjold's recent mission to Cairo to break the deadlock on the Suez Canal blockade has failed once again, and no progress was made at last month's talks between the U.N. Secretary-General and Abdul Nasser on securing Israel's right to freedom of navigation through the international waterway.

This is understood to have been the main conclusion of the report received yesterday in Jerusalem from the Israel Acting Permanent U.N. representative, Mr. Yosef Tekoah, on his meeting on Wednesday with Mr. Hammarskjold.

### No Details Given

Although the Foreign Ministry spokesman declined to comment on the details of Mr. Tekoah's report, it is believed that the Secretary-General has temporarily accepted the U.A.R.'s claim that the cargo on board the Astypalea was not a bona *fide* f.o.b. consignment and is now asking for further clarifications from Israel on the matter.

However, it is learned from authoritative quarters in Jerusalem that Israel can readily prove the Astypalea's cargo was shipped f.o.b. According to last summer's agreement between Nasser and Mr. Hammarskjold, Israel f.o.b. cargoes were to be allowed to pass the Suez Canal.

Political quarters in Jerusalem, meanwhile, reiterated that the recall of the Inge Toft by the Danish owners of the vessel had been decided upon without approval by the Israel authorities.

# Syrians Shift Attacks to Hula Zone; Israel Patrolman Wounded

## U.N. Again Asked to Expel Armed Syrians from Zone

Israel yesterday renewed her demand that the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization secure the immediate removal of Syrian forces from the Demilitarized Zone.

It was made at a meeting in Tiberias at noon between Sgan Aluf Ya'acov Manbax, Deputy Director of the Foreign Ministry's Armistice Affairs Division, and Col. Raymond Pirlot, Chairman of the Israel-Syrian Mixed Armistice Commission. While the meeting was in progress, Syrian troops were carrying out an attack on an Israel patrol near She'ar Yashuv, in the northern Hula Valley.

The continued shooting and shelling from Syrian military positions within the Demilitarized Zone and across the international border is regarded with grave concern by Israel political quarters. The Syrian attacks are being carried out despite Israel's readiness to discuss the easing of border tension with Syrian and U.N. representatives.

### No Meeting Scheduled

It is understood that no such meeting has so far been scheduled, due to the U.N.'s failure to accept Israel's proposal that it deal only with the tension in the area caused by the Syrian attacks, without making any reference to matters concerning the Demilitarized Zone.

The U.N. spokesman in Jerusalem, yesterday, still maintained that "neither party has yet replied to the U.N. request to withdraw their armed personnel from the Demilitarized Zone." Of the proposed tripartite meeting on the easing of tension, the spokesman said that attempts were still being made by the U.N. to find a compromise formula on the various suggestions regarding the agenda for such talks.

The meeting in Tiberias was also attended by Rav Seren Shmuel Gad, the Israel representative on the Israel-Syrian MAC, and Col. R.E. Konkel of the U.N. headquarters in Tiberias.

### 'Gliding Towards Quiet Period'

UNITED NATIONS (INA). — Mr. Hammarskjold, questioned at his news conference yesterday about the Israel-Syrian border situation, said: "On the basis of the information we have, things are gliding towards a quiet period."

He said he hoped this would lead to negotiations between the two sides under the aegis of the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization.

The Secretary-General said there had been a military build-up on both sides. The line of the U.N. must be implementation of the Syrian-Israel Armistice Agreement of 1949. This required that the Demilitarized Zone, "as the name proves, should be demilitarized."

He said he would receive a report on recent events from UNTSO Chief of Staff, General Von Horn.

## Amery to Cyprus To Be 'On Hand'

LONDON (Reuter). — Mr. Julian Amery, British Colonial Under-Secretary, left here by air on Thursday for Nicosia to be at hand for any consultations which may take place there about the independence of Cyprus.

A decision on whether Cyprus can become independent by March 19 is likely this weekend, it is understood here.

Earlier Mr. Zenon Rossides, Greek-Cypriot delegate on the London Cyprus working group, left here by air for Nicosia. Mr. Osman Orek, Turkish-Cypriot representative on the working group, is due to leave for Cyprus this morning.

### No New Proposals

A British Foreign Office spokesman said at his daily press conference yesterday: "Mr. Amery is not taking any new proposals with him, but as he has taken part in the negotiations and has taken the chair at the London joint committee on Cyprus since Archbishop Makarios and Dr. Kutchuk went back, he will be able to represent the views of the British Government in any consultations which may take place."

Answering questions, the spokesman said: "Mr. Amery is not going to take part in negotiations, but to talk to the Governor on the problems which will arise, whether or not Cyprus becomes independent on March 19."

The main issues holding up a final settlement of the Cyprus issue are the disagreement on the size of the future British military base in the island, and on the local administration in these sovereign bases.

## Jordan Citizenship For Refugees

Former Palestinian citizens in possession of a Mandatory passport may now acquire Jordanian citizenship without having to fulfil the normal residence requirements, "El Jihad" reported on Thursday.

This follows a statement by Premier Majali announcing changes in Jordan's citizenship law.

## *Clash in She'ar Yashuv Area*

Jerusalem Post Reporter

**TIBERIAS.—Tension on the Syrian border yesterday moved from the southern to the northern sector, where a member of an Israel patrol was wounded by Syrian fire directed at the She'ar Yashuv area in the Hula Valley.**

The incident occurred at 12.15 p.m., when Syrian soldiers from the Tel Azaziat position, overlooking the area, opened automatic fire on an Israel patrol passing south of the position. The firing started when the men of the patrol were on foot, several hundred yards inside Israel territory. The patrol immediately took cover and dug in, but the patrolman was hit by the very first shots. Attempts to extricate him were prevented by Syrian fire.

An armoured car, brought to the spot to evacuate the wounded man, came under Syrian fire. Shells exploded near the car but did not hit it.

### Cease-Fire

The Israel representative on the MAC asked U.N. observers to demand a cease-fire to permit the wounded man's evacuation, and firing stopped at 1.30 p.m. when he was evacuated to hospital.

Meanwhile, it is learned that the condition of Yehoshua of Gamlit, who was wounded on Wednesday night east of Beit Katsir, is extremely serious.

The Beit Katsir area was quiet yesterday, the second consecutive day that the Syrians made no attempt to plough the land in the Demilitarized Zone.

Wednesday night's shelling

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 2)

## Israel's Note To Security Council

Israel presented a note to the Security Council on Wednesday night, drawing attention to the recent acts of aggression by the Syrians. She did not call for any action by the Council, but requested that her note be circulated to all members of the U.N.

The latter, from Mr. Yosef Tekoah, Israel's acting permanent representative at the U.N., to this month's Council chairman, Sir Pierson Dixon of Britain, said that the latest Syrian aggression "came in the wake of an intensification by the U.A.R. of her policy of active belligerency towards Israel."

It added: "In recent months she (the U.A.R.) has increased her interference with freedom of navigation in the Suez Canal, despite efforts by the Secretary-General and maritime powers to bring an end to such interference. Her Government information media as well as her leaders persist in preaching hostility and calling for war against Israel."

The note concluded: "As the Government of Israel has pointed out in previous communications to the Security Council, this policy creates a constant threat to peace in the area."

Israel pointed out that since 1957 she has lodged 600 complaints with the U.N.

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 7)

### CAIRO BLASTS IRAQ

CAIRO. — "Al Ahram" yesterday expressed "astonishment" at Iraq's "concentrating her forces along the Syrian border while the U.A.R. First Army was engaged in repulsing Israel aggression." It also accused Radio Baghdad of becoming "a second Kol Yisrael, repeating verbatim the announcements broadcast by Israel."

## U.S. Denies Sending Note to Israel

WASHINGTON. — The State Department yesterday categorically denied reports originating in Cairo that the U.S. had sent the Israel Government a note concerning the recent incidents on the Israel-Syrian border.

The State Department spokesman said there was no truth to the report "in any way, shape or form."

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## Social & Personal

The President, Mr. Itzhak Ben-Zvi, yesterday received the pianist, Mr. Mindru Katz. Mr. Katz was presented to Mr. Ben-Zvi by Mr. Hayim Kronguld.
On Wednesday the President called on Mr. Pinhas Lavon, the Secretary-General of the Histadrut, who is convalescing at his home in Tel Aviv.

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Mrs. Chaim Weizmann yesterday entertained to luncheon at her home in Rehovot Miss Barbara Salt, outgoing Counsellor at the British Embassy; the Minister of Health, Mr. Yisrael Barzilai; Mr. Eliahu Elath; Mr. and Mrs. Louis Horwitz and Prof. and Mrs. Isaac Berenblum.
The Foreign Minister, the Minister of Justice, the President of the Supreme Court, the Directors-General of the Prime Minister's Office and the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Defence, the diplomatic corps and a large number of friends attended a cocktail party given by the British Ambassador and Mrs. Hancock at their residence in Ramat Gan on Wednesday to say good-bye to Miss Salt, who is "leaving next week on completion of her tour of duty here."
The British Ambassador yesterday paid courtesy calls on the Ministers of Labour, Religious Affairs and Finance, Dr. Josephthal, Rabbi Ya'acov Toledano and Mr. Levi Eshkol.
On Monday Mr. Hancock visited Hechal Shlomo and was guest to luncheon at the home of the Executive Director and Mrs. Maurice Jaffe. Also present were Mr. and Mrs. Eliahu Elath and the Deputy Minister for Religious Affairs and Mrs. Zerah Wahrhaftig.

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The Minister of Agriculture, Aluf Moshe Dayan, yesterday received the American Ambassador, Mr. Ogden Reid.

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The Ghanaian Ambassador, Mr. Bediako Poku, yesterday paid a courtesy call on the Minister of Labour, Dr. Giora Josephthal.

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Archbishop George Hakim, Head of the Greek Catholic Community in Israel, yesterday visited the Weizmann Institute of Science.
Other visitors at the Institute were Lord Derby, Col. David Stirling, who organized and commanded the Long Range Desert Groups that fought in the North African campaign, and Brigadier E. J. B. Nelson.

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Dr. Manfred Altman, a member of the Council of the English Friends of the Hebrew University, yesterday visited the University.

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Mr. A. Bloomenson, of Duluth, Minnesota, President of the Bloomenson Foundation in Israel, yesterday presented a cheque in the amount of IL3,000 to the Rubin Academy of Music in Jerusalem. The sum will be used for scholarships.

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Mr. and Mrs. N. N. Nimri wish to thank all those who so kindly extended their good wishes to them on the occasion of the celebration of ten years of activity of H. H. Fraser and Associates as management consultants in Israel.

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*BIRTH*

KOLLEK — to Tamar and Teddy Kollek, at Hadassah Hospital, Jerusalem, Thursday Feb. 4, a daughter, sister to Amos.

## Habimah Administrator Dies in T.A. at 36

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Ari Hersberg, the Administrative Director of the Habimah Theatre, died from a kidney ailment yesterday at the Sharon Hospital in Petah Tikvah. He is survived by his wife and two daughters.

Born in Austria in 1923, Hersberg came to this country in 1938. He served in the British Army and for eight years was an educational officer in Nahal. He helped to develop the Nahal theatrical troupe.

He became Administrative Manager of Habimah in March, 1958 and, among other things, organized the completion of the theatre's building and its 40th anniversary celebrations.

The body will lie in state in Herzberg's office at the theatre from 11 a.m. today. At 12.30 the funeral procession will leave for the Kiryat Shaul Cemetery.

A eulogy to Herzberg was delivered at yesterday's session of the Histadrut Convention.


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## Haifa Merchants Pin Hope on Sales

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Local shopkeepers this week reluctantly dressed their windows for the end-of-the-winter-season sale. They had been determined to hold back until March 1, but the unseasonably mild winter, resulting in small turnover of winter apparel, forced them to go ahead in order to turn some of the wares left on the shelves into the cash they need for stocking summer goods.
This is the third year winter sales have been poor because of the weather. Some thought has been given to the possibility of preparing a "warm winter" stock that would consist of lighter apparel; but although the weather has been so mild three winters running, it is feared that once such a plunge is taken "normal" winters might return to spell new ruin. Only long-range weather forecasting can satisfactorily solve this problem.
Mr. Ze'ev Katz, secretary of the Haifa Merchants Association said that December had been a fair month, with customers stocking up for the winter they were expecting. But as January arrived with brilliant sunshine, the season went dead. Raincoats fared especially badly.

**Other Hazard**

But the weather is not the only hazard the town's shopkeepers had to face this winter. The opening of the large, modern and attractive Hamashbir Latzorkhan department store last October hit the smaller shops (the larger ones, with their higher-class goods, reputation and clientele, did not feel the pinch). One solution suggested is that small-store owners each concentrate on a speciality line aimed at specific customers.
The town's shops are sparing no effort to make the end-of-season sale successful. Special Haifa sale posters have been colour printed and displayed not only in the city, but throughout Galilee, in an effort to draw customers. Reductions of about 25 per cent are promised, for storekeepers will make an effort to clear their shelves and fill the kitty for the newer fashions to come.
(Other Sales Reports, — Page VI)

VISITORS' GALLERY: 32 Chicagoans

## Helping 'Old Folks at Home' With Lots to Spare for Israel

By a Special Correspondent

A group of 32 younger leaders of Chicago's Jewish community are now making a 12-day intensive study of the problems of absorbing immigrants.
Leading the mission are two men who have accepted the two top posts in their city's 1960 combined Jewish Appeal Campaign: Howard G. Mesirow, General Chairman of the drive and president of a finance corporation; and David Silbert, attorney and Chairman of the trades, industries and professions division of the drive.
Just under half of the $6m. raised from 28,000 contributors in Chicago's Combined Jewish Appeal last year went to the UJA. The mission's objective is to increase that figure in 1960, and Mr. Mesirow sees reasonable prospects of a modest upward trend of up to $7.5m.

**Many Charities**

Proceeds of the Combined Jewish Appeal support a variety of local agencies serving Chicago Jewry, including such conventional institutions as Old Folks' Homes (one each for Orthodox, Conservatives and Reform Jews), Talmud Torahs and day schools (seven of the latter), YMHA-Community Centres, and social service agencies meeting the needs of adults, and of those in need of vocational guidance.
Among the less conventional institutions created and supported by this community, Mr. Mesirow listed a projected million dollar centre for treatment of emotionally disturbed children, and the Chicago Medical College, a professional graduate school entirely administered under Jewish auspices but not limited exclusively to Jewish students. This school is only part of a vast medical complex established by the Jewish community of Chicago. Their components are the Michael Reese and the Mount Sinai Hospitals. A staff member of both hospitals and the medical school, Dr. Milton Tinsley, head of neurosurgery departments at all three, is visiting Israel with the mission.
One of the newest major communal projects of the city is the Jewish University of America, an undergraduate college established by and attached to the Hebrew Theological College of Chicago, an orthodox rabbinical training institution. The JUA, which is not a beneficiary of the Combined Jewish Appeal, is viewed as American orthodoxy's "reply" to Brandeis University, a secular institution operating under Jewish auspices.

**Queried about prospects for immigration from the West, Mr. Mesirow said: "Prime Minister Ben-Gurion is kidding himself. There's not a chance of it... except for a few fanatics or youngsters."**

**Missed Opportunity**

A veteran of the automobile finance business, he had no plans or personal interest in investigating prospects for such an enterprise in Israel. The limitations of the market combined with the tax situation seemed to mitigate against it.
The co-leader of the Mission, Mr. David Silbert, who is also making his second trip to Israel, has been known in Chicago as "Mr. Technion," for his long service to the Institute of Technology in Haifa. A past president and currently board chairman of the Chicago Chapter of the American Technion Society, he has served as national Vice-President of the organization.

## Luebke Replies To Moses' Letter

The youth of Germany rejects anti-Semitism, Dr. Heinrich Luebke, President of the German Federal Republic, said in a letter received this week in Jerusalem by Dr. Siegfried Moses, State Controller and President of the Council of Jews from Germany.
Replying to a cable sent by the Council in January condemning the recent anti-Semitic outbreaks, Dr. Luebke said he had been "happy to learn" in talks with West German youth group leaders that they had "stood firm" against the outbreaks.

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BERLIN (Reuter). — President Luebke said here on Wednesday that German democratic forces protect Jewish citizens.
Visiting a Jewish Old Folks Home in West Berlin, he said: "The united power of democratic forces will protect the Jewish citizens so that they need not be worried."
Recent neo-Nazi and anti-Semitic incidents had worried those responsible in Germany just as much as the Jews. "Such epidemics were not believed possible," he added.

## Thief Steals Prize Rose

By MACABEE DEAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

A flower thief, with a connoisseur's eye for the salmon-pink beauty and delicate fragrance of *Israela Amira* — the only rose ever developed in Israel — has caused considerable heartache to its creator, Dr. Binyamin Amira, Professor of Mathematics at the Hebrew University.
Prof. Amira told police on Wednesday that some time previous, perhaps early on Tuesday morning, the thief had stolen from his garden in Rehavia two rose bushes, the Israela *Amira* and *Night*, the latter being an American rose.
"I would rather lose IL100 than the *Israela Amira*, although its actual value is only a few pounds," Prof. Amira told this reporter.
"I have not had an

**Best of Both**

Dr. Amira returned to Israel with two European roses, *Ophelia*, noted for its fragrance and colour, and *Nigrette*, famous for its colour. Their offspring was *Israela Amira*, which combined the best qualities of both. It has a large head, salmon pink petals and a delicate fragrance. The bush is sturdy and imminently suitable to Israel's climatic conditions, easily withstanding the worst *sherav*im.
In 1937, Dr. Amira sent the rose to Kibbutz Ein Harod so that it could be grown commercially. It was taken under the wing of Mr. "Motka" Nevo, who later moved to Kibbutz Be'eri in the Negev.
Two weeks ago, Mr. Nevo sent him a catalogue and eight rose bushes — including the *Israela Amira*.
The thief took only the two best varieties — thoughtfully leaving the others behind as a consolation.

## B'sheba to Pay Stiff Duty On Accounting Machines

BEERSHEBA. — The Beersheba Municipality has decided to mechanize its accounting department. It has ordered two accounting machines from the U.S.
They cost IL13,500, but the Municipality will have to pay IL14,500 customs duty in addition.

## Cables in Brief

CABLE. — The Australian Government plans to complete a trans-Pacific telephone cable linking Australia and New Zealand with Vancouver by 1964, it was stated in Melbourne yesterday.

COLOUR.—For the first time in four years, Negroes and Whites opposed each other in sport in the state of Louisiana on Wednesday night when two Negro basketball players of Loyola College of Chicago played with their team against the Loyola College team of New Orleans.

SPIES. — West Berlin police have arrested three more people suspected of working for an East German spy ring in the Police Force, bringing the total of arrests to 12, a police spokesman said yesterday.

JOCKEYS. — About 40 apprentice jockeys, including some employed by Queen Elizabeth's trainer, went on strike yesterday at Newmarket, home of English racing, for better living conditions and prospects.

## Western Negev Water Pipes Being Flushed

Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA. — Water tests are being carried out daily in Western Negev settlements which have been afflicted with a plague of fish in their drinking water, *The Jerusalem Post* learns from the District Health Office here. No illness has so far resulted.
The fish entered the pipes from the Zohar reservoir after the filter broke down.
Mekorot is flushing all pipes with powerful streams of fresh water and large amounts of chlorine. Settlers complain that while the water no longer smells of fish, it is still undrinkable because of the strong taste of chlorine.

## Religious Services

Shabbat begins: Jerusalem 4.59 tonight and ends tomorrow at 5.54 p.m.
Parshas: Bo: Sh'mot 10, 1-13, 29. Haftara: Yeshayahu 19, 7-19, 25.

*JERUSALEM*

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight Minha 4.55 p.m. Arvit, 5.10 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 4.30 p.m. Arvit, 5.50 p.m.
Hechal Shlomo: Tonight Minha, 4.50 p.m. Arvit, 5.05 p.m. Shabbat morning, 8.00 a.m. Services conducted by M. Stern & Choir; The morning sermon will be delivered by Rabbi Dov Katz. Minha, 4.35 p.m. Arvit, 5.50 p.m.
Sefuyia Synagogue: Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.15 p.m.
Emet V'Emuna (Gan Rehavia): Tonight: 5.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m. Sermon: Rabbi Dr. A. Philipp.
Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight: 5.00 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.00 a.m.
Mount Zion Synagogue: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.
Hugim Le'Yahadut Mithadeshet (Progressive Judaism) (Beit Hahalutzot, Ibn Gvirol): Tonight: 5.00 p.m. Sermon: S. Ben-Horin.

*TEL AVIV*

The Great Synagogue: Tonight, 5.00 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit 8.00 a.m.
Tiferet Tzvi Congregation (9 Herman Cohen St.): Tonight: 5.00 p.m. Tomorrow morning: 8.30 a.m.
Beit Israel (96 Rehov Dizengoff): Tonight, 5.05 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 p.m.
Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Rehov Ben Yehuda). Tonight: 5.05 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit 6.30 & 9.30 a.m. Minha, 4.55 p.m.
Beit Hamoreh (5 Rehov Nathan Straus): Tonight; 5.05 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 4.55 p.m.

*HAIFA*

Mevtah Congregation (25 Kiryat Sefer St., Albuna): Shabbat: Shahrit, 9.30 a.m.

*RAMAT GAN*

Hatzfira Synagogue: Tonight: 5.10 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 5.00 p.m. Arvit, 5.44 p.m.
Shiloh Synagogue (Ohel Shem Gymnasium): Tonight: 5.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.
Sa'ryon Synagogue, Sa'ryon: Tonight: 5.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

## Bill Would Toughen Traffic Sanctions

A draft law providing for a five-year suspension of the driving licences of drivers found guilty of killing a person in a traffic accident, is being circulated among other Ministries by the Ministry of Transport.
The bill also includes a clause calling for a year's suspension of the licence of any driver who, within a two-year period, is responsible for two accidents involving injury to other persons.
The Licensing Offices have also begun entering traffic offences on drivers' records in its I.B.M. card catalogue in order to keep track of habitual offenders.

## Fund Set Up To Fly Eilat's Patients

Jerusalem Post Reporter

EILAT. — The establishment of a fund to finance flights north for seriously ill Eilat residents has been announced.
Contributors to the fund are the Health and Development Ministries, Kupat Holim, the Municipality and the Labour Council. At a meeting in the Town Hall, representatives of the five bodies agreed that each will deposit an initial IL3,000 in the fund and will underwrite its share in any deficit. Patients who are sent by the Kupat Holim clinic or Government Hospital for treatment, examination or observation in other parts of the country, will have part of their expenses refunded on producing proof from the examining doctor that they have been treated.
Members of Kupat Holim will get back 90 per cent of their plane fare and hotel expenses, while non-members will be refunded only 54 per cent — the share put up by the two ministries and the Municipality.

## Tighter Rules On Vehicle Testers

The Controller of Road Transport has prepared regulations that will make it mandatory upon vehicle and driver licensing examiners to excuse themselves in cases of obvious conflict of interest such as might arise when relatives, friends or business associates appear before them for testing.
The regulations are being prepared at the request of the Minister of Transport, Mr. Yitzhak Ben Aharon, after two licensing examiners were found guilty by a Civil Service Disciplinary Court of conduct unbecoming their positions. They had examined candidates for driving licences who had previously taken driving lessons from them.
The two examiners were also reprimanded for acting as driving instructors without receiving prior permission.

## Admit to Series Of Jerusalem Burglaries

Two Jerusalem youths yesterday pleaded guilty in the Jerusalem District Court to having carried out 17 burglaries and robberies in the northern quarters of Jerusalem last year. The youths, Shmuel Wilner and Moshe Levi, will be sentenced after the Court has received a report from the Probation Officer.

**EMERGENCY PHARMACIES**
TODAY

JERUSALEM: Meir, 46 Jaffa Road, 4192.
TEL AVIV: Abramsky, 42 Allenby, 63526. Zeidnur, 51 Ahad Ha'am, 63861. Jaffe, 172 Ben Yehuda, 24542. Frankel, 28 King George Ave., Gan Meir, 23721. Sanitas, 83 Ibn Gabirol, 52064. JAFFA: Galnika, 19 Yefet (4), 83429. RAMAT GAN: Lifshitz, 19 Herzl, 71771. PETAH TIKVA: Asuta, 7 Stampfer. NATANYA: Hanassi. REHOVOT: Levin, 196 Herzl, 96-1245. HAIFA: Hamirah, 97 Herzl, 3211.
TOMORROW
JERUSALEM: Ora, 27 King George, 2043.
TEL AVIV: (day) Altman, 1 King George, 63701. Zeidnur, 51 Ahad Ha'am, 63861. Ahva, 165 Dizengoff, 24717. Volkovisky, 36 Herzl, 84657. Kitlwicx, 32 Hayarkon, 63566. JAFFA: Varsano, Rehov 340, near the clock, 61793. (evening): Michlin, 112 Allneby, 63253. Peiman, 32 Harav Kook, 65070. Greenberg, 46 King George, cor. Bentzion Bird., 26308. Gilad, 192 Dizengoff, 24364. JAFFA: Varsano, Rehov 340, near the clock, 61793. GIVATAYIM: Noga, 17 Weizmann, 73468. PETAH TIKVA: Asuta, 7 Stampfer. NATANYA: Hanassi. REHOVOT: Levin, 196 Herzl, 96-1245. HAIFA: Rashi, 26 Bar Giora, 63266. Ahuza, 4 Horev, Mt. Carmel, 81164.

**EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS**
TODAY

JERUSALEM: Dr. Haim, 25 Emek Refaim, 2730. Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi.
TEL AVIV: Dr. Eisen, 5A Shimshon, 25748. Dr. A. Garman, 25 Frischman. Dr. Har-Even, 35 Sheinkin, 25411. Dr. Warren, 15 Soutine, 27097. Dr. Weiss, 71 Dizengoff. Dr. S. Simon, 43 Keren Kayemet, 51374. Dr. M. Maler, 39 Arlosoroff, 51300. HOLON: Dr. Dokor, Block 12A, Shikun Amami, Tel Giborim. RAMAT GAN: Dr. Sandburg, 63 Bialik. Dr. Rosenblum, 9 Malal (corner 139 Modi'im). Dr. Pesberg, 176 Haroeh. HAIFA: Dr. Sherman, 3 Rehov Hanevi'im. Tel. 3434.
TOMORROW
JERUSALEM: Dr. Eigas, 32 Strauss, 3062. Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi.
TEL AVIV: Same as above. HOLON: Same as above. RAMAT GAN: Same as above. HAIFA: Same as above.

## Pedestrians Main Accident Victims

Fourteen of the 19 persons killed in traffic accidents in December 1959 were pedestrians, three were travellers in vehicles, and two were motorcyclists, according to the Statistical Department of Police Headquarters.
In addition to the fatalities, 142 persons suffered serious injury and 723 were slightly injured. The total number of accidents was 1,716.
The main causes of the accidents were passing, pedestrians' carelessness, failure to maintain adequate space between vehicles and failure to give right of way.
A total of 20,893 traffic violations was recorded. Eleven drivers were sent to jail for traffic offences, 217 lost their driving licences, and 20,221 were fined. *(Tim.)*

## Strip Tease Shows Must Be Licensed

Strip-tease shows must be licensed by the Film Censorship Board. This was stated in Jerusalem by the spokesman of the Ministry of Interior following an advisory opinion of the Legal Adviser of the Ministry that strip-tease acts fell within the jurisdiction of the Film Censorship Board.
Mrs. L. Greenspohn, Chairman of the Board, has asked Police Headquarters in Tel Aviv to take action to stop all unlicensed strip-tease shows.
The spokesman added that no requests for licences have yet been received.
(A strip-tease show opened at a Tel Aviv night club some months ago.)

## Independence Day To Stress Herzl Centenary

The 100th anniversary of the birth of Theodor Herzl will be a central theme of this year's Independence Day celebrations, it was stated recently at a meeting of the Prime Minister's Office Independence Day Committee by the Committee Chairman, Mr. Yitzhak Levy.
Independence Day this year falls on May 2. Over 5,000 tourists will be taken by train from Tel Aviv to the military parade in Haifa. Forty-seven rural settlements have already ordered IL32,000 worth of fireworks.
In the Capital, the ceremony at Mt. Herzl will be followed by a fireworks display the like of which has never been seen in this country, Mr. Levy stated.
The 25th anniversary of Nahariya will be marked on Independence Day with a ceremony according it Municipal status.

## Wrecks in Haifa Bay To Be Salvaged

Jerusalem Post Bureau

HAIFA. — Wrecks of eight sunken vessels, which have hindered navigation in the bay for years, are to be removed. The Italian firm of Salvatore Perotta has signed a contract with the Gersh Steinberg Co. Ltd. of Tel Aviv for the salvage job, which is scheduled for completion by October 1961.
The port spokesman, Mr. N. Rab, announced that the Tel Aviv firm bought the wrecks from the Port Authority some time ago. The ships include the illegal immigrant ships, Latrun, Hatikva, and Hahayal Ha'ivri, as well as the British ships Empire Cross and Empire Cumari, and the Turkish Cucum Erman.

## Where to go

### Meet the Israeli

Many Israelis come to our offices to offer home hospitality to visitors from foreign countries.
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Jerusalem — 60 King George Ave., Tel. 3420.
Tel Aviv — 7 Mendele St. Tel. 32000.
Haifa — 2 Balfour St. Tel. 66831.

### TODAY

JERUSALEM

• Tours:— Spend a morning with Hadassah on a conducted tour starting 9 a.m. Book for this tour by phoning 4061, Hadassah Club, Straus Health Centre.
Hebrew University: Conducted tour in English, at 12 noon, daily, New University Campus.
• Meet Jerusalem Artists:— Tourists and members only. Artists House. 9.30 p.m.
• Exhibitions:— Paintings and drawings by Jana Katzenellenbogen. Sculptures by Constant Nora Art Gallery, 9 Ben Maimon. Today: 10-1, 3-6. Tomorrow: 10-2.
Safrai Art Gallery, 37 Jaffa Road. Tel. 61737. Est. 1933. 9-1, 3-7. Friday 9-2. New exhibition: paintings by Nahum Cohen. All purchases mailed upon request.
• Bezalel National Museum:— Permanent exhibition of Jewish Ceremonial Art; Archaeological objects. Primitive Art. Contemporary Japanese prints and posters. Dutch paintings from the Museum's collection. Today: 9-1; Tomorrow: 10-1.
Department of Antiquities, 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech. Special exhibitions: Tel Gath excavations, Chalcolithic casuaries from Asor. Also permanent exhibition. Today: 9-1; tomorrow: 10-1.
• Zoo:— Jerusalem Biblical Zoo. Today: 8-5.30; tomorrow: 9-6.
• Recorded Concert:— Music to Inspire (with background pictures). Boccherini: Concerto in B flat Major for Cello and Orchestra. Beethoven: Leonore Concerto No. 1 in C, Op. 138. Schumann: Symphony No. 1 in B flat Major, Op. 38 ("Spring"). Public welcome. YMCA, 8.30.

TEL AVIV

• Tourist Service:— Visit Hadassah Club, 80 Rehov Hayarkon. Tel 28236.
Wine Club, 91 Rehov Hayarkon. Tel 26855. 2 a.m.—2 p.m.
• Zoological Gardens:— Open 8 a.m.—6 p.m. daily.
• Exhibition:— Modern Art in Israel. Painters and Sculptors Association, Hemdat House. Today, tomorrow: 10-1.
Kibbutz Art and Sculpture, Ruth Dizengoff. Today, tomorrow: 10-1.
African Primitive Art; statuettes, masks, implements, from collection of Mr. Sam Dubiner (over 180 exhibits). Helena Rubinstein Pavilion. Today: 10-1; tomorrow: 4-10.
Ancient Glass Exhibition, Museum Ha'aretz, near Ramat Aviv. Today, tomorrow: 10-1.
• J.O.A. House:— Tourist Service. Today: 10 a.m.-1 p.m.; tomorrow: 7-9 p.m.

HAIFA

• Tourist Centre:— Hadassah Club, Youth Aliya Offices, 23 Hehalutz. Tel. 67365.

HOLON

• Yiddish Musical:— "Home, Sweet Home" — Benzion Witler, Shifra Lerer, Armon, 8.45.

HADERA

• Spanish Entertainers: Luisillo and his Spanish Ballet Theatre, Hof. 8.30.

JAFFA

• Italian Vocalists:— Marino Marini and his Quartet. Premiere, Noga, 7, 9.15.

### TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

• New Exhibitions:— Artists House: Paintings by Miriam Bartov, collage paintings by Ella Raavent. Opening 11 a.m. Paintings by Shmuel Ackerstaiger — opening by the Postmaster-General, Mr. H. Ben-Menahem, 11.30 a.m.
• Piano Recital:— Telma Vegri-Cohn, Rubin Music Academy, 8.30.
• Saturday Morning Music Hour: Organ and these records: Bartok — Music for Stringed Instruments. Borodin — On the Steppes of Central Asia. Public welcome. YMCA, 10.30 a.m.

TEL AVIV

• Exhibition:— Oils by American Artist Max Cusack, exhibited exclusively at Art Shop, 6 Rehov Ben Yehuda.
• Israel National Opera:— "La Traviata," 8.30.
• Theatre:— Habimah: "Visit of the Old Lady," 8.30; "Twelve Angry Men," 9.30.
Chamari: "Twelfth Night," 8.30, 9.30.
Ohel: "One More River," 7, 9.15.
• Dine and Dance:— Dolphin Bar, 16 Sholom Aleichem. Exquisite cuisine. Dancing nightly. Recommended to Tourists. Tel. 23971.
Typical Hungarian Restaurant, (Magyar Csarda). "Yon Dora." Gipsy music. Midnight vocalist: Babe Wallace. European standard: Hungarian, Viennese cuisine. 14-16 Mikar Dizengoff, 2nd floor (corner Rehov Dizengoff). Open nightly from 8 p.m. until dawn.
• Chamber Concert:— Penina Salzman: M. Taub; D. Hofmekler: Trios for Piano, Violin and Cello, by Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Brahms. Museum, 8.30.

HAIFA

• Exhibition:— Toulouse-Lautrec, lithographs. Municipal Museum, 10-1; 4-10. Conducted tours (in French) at: 11.30 a.m., 4.30 and 9.15 p.m. Closing Saturday night.
• Italian Vocalists:— Marino Marini and his Quartet. Premiere, Tamar, 7, 9.15.

COMING EVENTS

HAMMAH

Sat. Feb. 6: "Visit of the Old Lady", 8.30; "Twelve Angry Men", 9.30. Sun. Feb. 7: "Twelve Angry Men". Mon. Feb. 8: "The Trees Die Standing". Edison, Jerusalem, 9 p.m. "Twelve Angry Men". Tues. Feb. 9: "Visit of the Old Lady". Wed. Feb. 10: "Visit of the Old Lady". Thurs. Feb. 11: "The Trees Die Standing"; Hadera. "Twelve Angry Men", Tamar, Haifa, 9 p.m.
Performances are held at Beit Habimah and commence at 8.30 p.m., unless indicated otherwise.

ISRAEL NATIONAL OPERA

Sat. Feb. 6: "La Traviata".
Mon. Feb. 8: "La Boheme".
Wed. Feb. 10: "La Traviata".
Sat. Feb. 13: "La Boheme".
Performances commence at 8.30 p.m.

## LYDDA FLIGHTS

FRIDAY

DEPARTURES: Olympic 615, to Nicosia and Athens — 0810. B.E.A. 139, to Athens, Zurich and London — 0930. T.W.A. 205, to Athens, Rome, Geneva, Paris and New York — 0935. Air France 133, to Athens, Rome and Paris — 1000. Alitalia 451, to Rome — 1500. El Al 208, to Rome, Paris, London and New York — 1500.

SATURDAY

ARRIVALS: T.W.A. 200, from New York, Paris, Rome and Athens — 2220. B.E.A. 136, from London, Rome and Athens — 2240. Cyprus Airways 32, from London, Rome, Istanbul, Ankara and Nicosia — 2220.
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MONDAY, FEB. 22 ★ WEDNESDAY, FEB. 24
THURSDAY, FEB. 25 ★ SATURDAY, FEB. 27
Performance on Thursday, Feb. 25, reserved for JERUSALEM and HAIFA public.
SALE OF TICKETS:
IN TEL AVIV — Mann Auditorium Box Office (Rehov Hubermann), daily: 10-1, 4-6; Friday: 10-1.
IN JERUSALEM — for Performance on FEB. 25, at Cahana's Office (Zion Square), daily: 9-1, 3-6; Friday: 9-1.
IN HAIFA — for Performance on FEB. 25, at I.P.O. Office, 36 Rehov Herzl, daily: 10-1, 4-7; Friday: 10-1.
Transport facilities for Jerusalem and Haifa patrons secured. Prices: IL3, 4.80, 6, 7.20, 9, 10.
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## Today's Postbag

### The Weather

**Forecast:** Cloudy with scattered showers.

**Weather Synopsis:** With further inflow of cold air from the north a new centre of depression is forming.

| | A | B | C |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mt. Cana'an | 99 | 3—6 | 2—5 |
| Tiberias | 95 | 13—15 | 9—14 |
| Haifa Port | 76 | 8—13 | 9—12 |
| Natanya | 93 | 8—11 | 8—12 |
| Tel Aviv Kirya | 88 | 9—13 | 8—12 |
| Tel Aviv Port | 84 | 10—13 | 10—12 |
| Lydda Airport | 82 | 8—12 | 8—12 |
| Jerusalem | 74 | 3— 8 | 3— 7 |
| Beersheba | 47 | 6—13 | 7—12 |
| Sdom | — | — | 9—15 |
| Eilat | 37 | 5—17 | 6—17 |

A) Humidity at 8 p.m. Temperature range till yesterday evening C) Temperature range forecast for last night and today.

### Rainfall (in mm.)

| | A. | B. |
|---|---|---|
| Mt. Cana'an | 6 | 382.5 |
| Haifa Port | 7 | 256.2 |
| Natanya | 7 | 286.1 |
| Tel Aviv Kirya | 4 | 219.8 |
| Lydda Airport | 4 | 168.1 |
| Jerusalem | 5 | 94.7 |
| Beersheba | 0.5 | 83.2 |

A. Rainfall during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. Thursday.
B. Rainfall since August 1.

## ARRIVALS

Prof. Gerhard Schmidt, Chairman of the Scientific Council at the Weizmann Institute, from Europe on Institute business (by Air France).

Prof. Harold C. Case, President of Boston University, and Mrs. Case, as guests of the Hebrew University.

The French film director, Christian Jaque, in connection with the shooting of the motion picture "Kilometre 99," due to start in April (by Air France).

## DEPARTURES

Les Frères Jacques, for Tokyo, after a series of appearances in Israel (by Air France).

The impresario Ya'acov Uri, for Warsaw, to arrange for the transport of the Polish National Circus to Israel next week for a tour of two to three months (by Sabena).

**ONE OF THE** suspects in the Jaffa Authority investigation, Berko Malik, was released on IL4,00 bail yesterday by the Tel Aviv Magistrate. He has been in jail since January 17.

* * *

**NAHARIYA** police are seeking the vandals who have torn down a number of telephone wires in the course of the past few days.

### '300% Rent Increase' Report Denied

A report published in yesterday's "Ma'ariv" that the Public Advisory Committee on Rents had recommended up to 300 per cent increases in rents, was denied last night by a member of the committee. It is understood that the committee has not yet begun consideration of specific proposals for rent increases.

It is not expected that the committee's recommendations — which will most likely include proposals for substantial rent increases — will be presented to the Ministerial Economic Committee before April.

### Rashish Remark To Be Probed

Jerusalem Post Bureau

An investigation of charges that Mr. Pinhas Rashish, Mayor of Petah Tikva, committed contempt of court is to be conducted by the police, the Ministry of Justice spokesman announced yesterday in Jerusalem.

Mr. Yosef Kokia, Acting Attorney General, ordered this investigation following complaints that Mr. Rashish, at a Municipal Council meeting, referred in slighting terms to a recent judgment given by Magistrate M. Buchwajc.

In his judgment, Mr. Buchwajc had criticized the appointment of Deputy Mayor Y. Edel-man to be chairman of two Municipal committees, Licences and Social Welfare, which allowed him to decide which social welfare cases would get licences to open small businesses. Mr. Buchwajc was hearing a case brought against three persons charged with opening a business without a licence.

AT HISTADRUT CONVENTION:

# Defeat for Left Motion to Stop Arms Sales to Germany

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV.—A motion by Mapam and Ahdut Ha'avoda representatives at the Ninth Histadrut Convention that the Convention issue a statement calling upon the Government to stop selling arms to Germany was defeated yesterday by a vote of 297 to 242. Mapai, Haoved Hazioni and the General Zionists voted against the motion; Ahdut Ha'avoda, Mapam and the Communists supported it.

The issue was raised by Mr. E. Zuckerman of Ahdut Ha'avoda, who spoke on behalf of Mapam as well. He urged the Convention to adopt the resolution which he said would give moral support to world Jewry in view of renewed anti-Semitic manifestations.

Mr. Akiva Govrin, Chairman of the Convention's Steering Committee, explained the committee's reasons for rejecting the motion. He said that whoever agreed to the imperative need of getting arms by any means should not shirk the implications; reciprocity was the only way of getting arms. The country's defence imposed cruel decisions, and the electorate understood the situation when it placed its confidence in the Government's policy, he said. His speech was interrupted by heckling from Mapam and Communist members.

Mrs. Esther Wilenska, Communist, was interrupted by several minutes of vehement heckling when she opposed the Tewfik action.

### Other Motions Fail

Other motions defeated were: Haoved Hazioni and General Zionists' motions for the transfer of health insurance to the State, reform in Histadrut control bodies, and the transfer of Labour Day from May 1 to Independence Day; Mapam and Ahdut Ha'avoda motions for reform at the election system in workers' councils and the Histadrut; and Communist motions for a minimum wage law, unemployment insurance and more effective measures for the absorption of Arab workers in the Histadrut.

A 25-member Presidium consisting of representatives of all Histadrut parties except the Communists was elected at the beginning of the morning session.

Among the speakers who criticized Histadrut policy in the afternoon debate was Mr. Berl Repetur, of Ahdut Ha'avoda, who demanded the establishment of a joint State and Histadrut industrial development board. He opposed the transfer of Histadrut projects to the State and said it was a mistake to have transferred the Histadrut workers' education system and the Histadrut shipping interests to State jurisdiction.

### 'Histadrut Not Free'

Dr. Elimelech Rimalt, M.K., head of the General Zionist faction, replying to the Prime Minister's appeal, said the Histadrut has long been dependent on Government policy and ceased to be a free trade union.

The "industrial revolution" which has taken place in Israel during the past four years has raised the standard of living of the workers here, the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Pinhas Sapir, told the Convention.

As evidence, he pointed out that more than 100,000 refrigerators have been sold during this period, mainly to working people.

Mr. A. Zisling of Ahdut Ha'avoda, in referring to the Prime Minister's appeal for labour party unity, charged that only those who were sincerely ready to cooperate could speak about unity. Mr. Zisling went on to criticize the slackening of idealism among Histadrut members. This once was the Histadrut's source of strength, he said.

He asked: "Who is now to take up the cause of that half of the country's workers who do not get a decent living wage?"

Winding up the debate last night, the Minister of Labour, Dr. Giora Josephthal, announced that relief work would be eliminated within the next two years.

Dr. Josephthal spoke instead of Mr. Aharon Becker, who has a sore throat.

Taking issue with Mr. Zisling, Dr. Josephthal said: "You cannot talk of love and sow hate." The Government, Histadrut and local authorities afforded a constructive framework for true cooperation between the labour parties. Unity should be based on existing uniform values and not on formalistic trifles, he said.

The convention will elect its new institutions today.

## New Regime Merges With Nat'l Sephardi

Jerusalem Post Reporter

AFULA. — Complete accord has been reached on a merger of the National Sephardi and New Regime parties.

The first public rally of the new party will be held at Upper Afula on Saturday.

The National Sephardi Party failed to obtain a Knesset seat in the last elections. They did, however, win a number of places on various local councils.

The New Regime Party, on the other hand, took no part at all in the elections. It is led by the Tel Aviv lawyer, Mr. Shmuel Tamir, and Prof. Eri Jabotinsky of Haifa.

## Blaustein Visits Atomic Reactor

TEL AVIV. — Mr. Jacob Blaustein, former President of the American Jewish Committee and wealthy oil executive, yesterday visited the Atomic Reactor at Nebi Rubin. He was accompanied by the Director-General of the Prime Minister's Office, Mr. T. Kollek. They were shown around by Prof. E. D. Bergman, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission.

Mr. Blaustein lunched with the Minister of Commerce and Industry and met the Chief of Staff in the afternoon. He had tea with the Prime Minister.

Mr. Blaustein arrived on Wednesday night for a one-week stay.

## Eban for Geneva

LYDDA AIRPORT. — Mr. Abba Eban, Minister without Portfolio, left for Geneva yesterday to take part in the European Nuclear Research Organization (C.E.R.N.) convention starting there today (Friday).

The convention, which includes Ministers of the 12 member states, and invited guests from other countries, will inaugurate the 24,000 million-volt proton synchrotron "atom smasher" which reached full capacity recently.

## Police Act Against Rehovot Vote Buyers

Jerusalem Post Reporter

REHOVOT. — Five residents of the Zarnuga *Ma'abara* here were arrested on Thursday on suspicion of bribing voters on Election Day. The accused were released on their own cognisance.

The police declined to reveal the names of those arrested. No date has been set for the trial.

The Rehovot Municipal elections had to be held over again after the Tel Aviv District Court found evidence of widespread vote-buying in the November 3 poll.

## Action Promised On J'lem Social Cases

Jerusalem will not receive an undue share of social welfare cases in groups of immigrants to be settled in the city in the future, the Treasurer of the Jewish Agency, Dr. Dov Joseph, yesterday assured Mayor Mordecai Ish-Shalom.

Replying to the Mayor's plea earlier this week that Jerusalem was overburdened with such cases, Dr. Joseph said he was immediately launching an investigation into the background of the complaint.

## *Cold and Rain To Continue*

LYDDA AIRPORT. — The extreme cold and widespread rains are expected to continue today, according to the Meteorological Service. The large cities all had their share of both yesterday.

Pipes burst with the frost at several spots in Safad yesterday, while sporadic rains continued throughout the day and evening. The Hula Valley also had rain all day.

In the Lachish area and the Western Negev rainfall averaged 10-18 m.m. The rain became heavier in the evening.

## *The Border*

(Continued from Page One)

of Beit Katzir by the Syrians caused no damage.

### Syrian Version

In Damascus, a spokesman of the Syrian First Army claimed that at 12.30 p.m. an Israeli armoured car had penetrated into the northern Demilitarized Zone and begun firing on Arab frontline outposts."

He said the Syrians did not return the fire until, at 1 p.m., the armoured car returned, accompanied by another, and both resumed firing at the outposts, obliging Syrian forces to retaliate.

He said there were no casualties on the Syrian side and did not mention any Israeli casualties.

Meanwhile, Cairo newspaper correspondents in Syria reported that Israel forces, suported by tanks and artillery, were massing for an attack in the Demilitarized Zone.

The Cairo newspaper "Al Ahram" said U.A.R. fighters and bombers were maintaining round-the-clock reconnaissance flights over the Zone south of Lake Kinneret and along the Israel-Syrian border.

## Nazareth Promised Government Aid

Jerusalem Post Reporter

NAZARETH. — "The Government looks forward to receiving the development plans of the new Council, and is prepared to offer full support to the town," the Prime Minister's Adviser on Arab Affairs, Mr. Shmuel Divon, told the 11-man coalition on Thursday.

During his visit to the Town Hall, accompanied by his assistant Mr. U. Lubrani and the Galilee Military Governor and his staff, Mr. Divon assured Mayor Seif e-Din Zu'abi that the Government will look into the possibility of guaranteeing long-term loans for the execution of development projects. He also promised to intervene with the Ministry of Education on behalf of the proposed IL180,000 secondary school at the Ministry's expense.

The Municipality is currently considering a IL180,000 loan for this purpose.

Mayor Zu'abi was this week elected to the eight-man management of the Local Authorities Centre. The Municipality hopes to obtain loans from the centre for urgent works, such as renovating school buildings and extending the sewage network.

## Beduin Market Back in Business

BEERSHEBA. — The Beduin market reopened yesterday. It had been closed for two months because of the foot-and-mouth disease quarantine.

The only sales permitted were of sheep, for immediate slaughter, under the supervision of a Ministry of Health official. Till further notice, the market will be open twice a week, on Mondays and Thursdays.

**THE EIGHT** Km-long, IL-300,000 drainage channel running from the entrance to Wadi Shfar'am to a point southwest of Kfar Ata was officially inaugurated on Thursday. The channel will draw off rain waters.

## Moshav Settlers Press Demands on Agency

SAFAD. — A busload of some 40 residents of Sde Eliezer, a moshav in Upper Galilee, on Thursday arrived here to demonstrate in front of the offices of the Jewish Agency. They demanded the connection of their village to the national power grid, and assistance in the construction of approach roads and internal roads in the moshav.

Some time ago, the sum of IL10,000 was made over to the Tiberias branch of the Jewish Agency as a loan on the understanding that this sum would be made available to the village for road-building. This money has not been received yet, the settlers claim.

Due to the recurrent failures of their power supply, about 3,000 litres of milk and other perishable produce spoils every year. Moreover, the village has outstanding debts amounting to IL80,000, the demonstrators claimed.

Sde Eliezer was founded nine years ago. It is inhabited by 65 families from 27 countries.

## *Lebanese Red Tape Mars Border Reunion*

ROSH HANIKRA. — A 97-year-old man from Rama village, in Central Galilee, on Thursday had to return home from the border post of Rosh Hanikra, on the Lebanese border, without being able to hold a promised reunion with his son, whom he had not seen since childhood.

Fadel Haj'ar, bent by the years and with failing sight, could not make out his son, who was kept at some distance by the very cortect Lebanese gendarmes.

The son, who parted from his parents at the age of four, is now a senior official of the I.P.C. in Tripoli. He came to the meeting at the border for what may well be his last glimpse of his parents.

The angry curses of the old man and the villagers who accompanied him made the Lebanese relent to the extent of granting father and son a further meeting next week.

# *Morocco Claims 250,000 Jews Have Full Religious Freedom*

UNITED NATIONS (INA). — The Government of Morocco on Thursday submitted a report to the U.N. stating that there are 250,000 Jews in its country, that Jews are permitted to exercise their religion freely, and that Jewish schools function without discrimination throughout Morocco.

The report is one of 86 "country studies" dealing with religious rights and practices to be examined by the U.N. Commission on Human rights when it convenes at Geneva on February 22.

The Moroccan report recalls that Jews have lived in that country since the destruction of the Second Temple. It declares that "Mosaic Law" as applied by rabbinical tribunals has been permitted in Morocco for centuries. Observance of Jewish holidays is permitted and a special law makes it a punishable crime to deface or defile religious edifices and monuments.

The fact that Jewish dietary practices are encouraged is mentioned in the report, which states that the Government authorizes a special tax to help maintain Kasher slaughter.

Jewish communities, according to the report, administer their own affairs through special communal committees.

A companion "country study" dealing with Libya does not state whether the situation has changed since Libya was annexed by Italy in 1911 but instead quotes a contemporary study made by the Union for Progressive Judaism.

The citation declares: "The annexation of Libya in 1911 brought in a regime under which the Jews were not only allowed the kind of partly communal autonomy usual in the Middle East but were also completely free from discrimination."

## *'Shalomnik', Israel's Peace Tape, Back Home after World Tour*

By PAUL KOHN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — "Shalomnik," Israel's "Peace Tape" recording, returned home this week after a six-month spin around the world during which it recorded 45 minutes of sound.

"Shalomnik" was launched by the founders of Ayala, the Israel branch of the 6,000-strong World Tape Pals. They are former Nahal soldier Yitzhak Schechter, of Moshav Hibbat Zion, and Ya'acov Tribelsky, of Kvutsat Kinneret. The two men recorded four minutes of their tape here and sent it off to a "Pal" in Australia. The tape contained the sounds of shooting, the swish of a sputnik in orbit, a flute rendition of "*Hevenu Shalom Aleikhem*" and a Bible reading. In Shepperton, Australia, which was once a colony of orthodox Jewish farmers, the recording was broadcast over the radio.

The tape was next sent to Japan, where an American soldier added Japanese music and posted it to Philadelphia, where "Yankee Doodle" and other American folk-songs were added, one with a Hebrew translation.

"Shalomnik" then orbited to Terra del Fuego, Chile, the world's southernmost town, where an engineer added some of that country's folksongs. In South Africa, the sound of tom-toms was added, followed by a number of folk songs. From South Africa "Shalomnik" zoomed to Stockholm, where a taxi-driver "Pal" took it out into the streets on New Year's Eve to record the tolling of bells and other sounds of the night.

The motto of the "World Tape Pals," which has its headquarters in Dallas, Texas, is: "Peace is simply a matter of understanding." The Israel Ayala branch has two dozen members.

## La Scala Troupe For IPO Concerts

LYDDA AIRPORT. — Thirteen members of the La Scala Opera Company arrived late Wednesday night by El Al for a series of performances of "The Marriage of Figaro" with the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra.

The performances will be given under the baton of Carlo Maria Giulini, and the direction of Maurice Sarrazin. The leading role will be sung by bass Giorgio Tadeo.

Six of the dozen performances of the opera which are expected to be given at the Mann Auditorium have been sold out.

The Company began rehearsing at the Auditorium yesterday and will rehearse twice daily till the premiere performance on February 13.

Other members of the cast are: Paolo Pedani, baritone; Hugues Cuenod, tenor; Umberto Borghi, baritone; Marie Cartin, tenor; Ilva Ligabue, soprano; Mariella Adani, soprano; Vittoria Mastropaolo, mezzo-soprano; and Luisa Mandelli, soprano.

## Tel Aviv Hapoel Meet Partizan

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Tel Aviv Hapoel on Saturday entertain Partizan, the crack Yugoslav club of Belgrade, in Jaffa; Haifa fans will see a clash of giants in the National League championship race.

The Partizan lineup is made up practically entirely of Yugoslav internationals. The team is at present in fourth spot in the Yugoslav League, two points behind the leaders. Chodorov, in goal, returns to the Tel Aviv Hapoel line-up. Kick-off at the Jaffa Hapoel ground is at 3 p.m.

Partizan will meet the Israel Selected at Ramat Gan next Tuesday and Petah Tikva Hapoel next Saturday.

Haifa Hapoel entertain League leaders, Petah Tikva Hapoel. The Haifa team, in third place, is three points behind Petah Tikva but has a game in hand. This promises to be a keen clash between the dashing Petah Tikva Hapoel international forwards and the finest defence in the country, which has conceded only eight goals in nine matches.

Tel Aviv Maccabi, which gained a point in Haifa last weekend, appear to have easier opposition in Petah Tikva Maccabi on Saturday. The Haifa and Petah Tikva matches are the only National League fixtures this weekend.

In League "A," first and second-placed Tel Aviv Hakoah and Tel Aviv Shimshon both have difficult away fixtures, at Kiryat Haim and Tiberias respectively. But the much-improved Jerusalem Betar, now in fourth spot, look likely to gain both points again in the Capital against Kfar Saba Hapoel.

FIXTURES:

Tel Aviv Hapoel v. Partizan.

National League

Haifa Hapoel v. Petah Tikva Hapoel; Petah Tikva Maccabi v. Tel Aviv Maccabi.

League "A"

Tiberias Hapoel v. Tel Aviv Shimshon; Rehovot Hapoel v. Natanya Hapoel; Mahane Yehuda Hap. v. Beersheba Hap.; Hadera Hapoel v. Hadera Maccabi; Kiryat Haim Hapoel v. Tel Aviv Hakoah; Jerusalem Betar v. Kfar Saba Hapoel; Ramle Hapoel v. Rehovot Maccabi.

## 3 Truck-Pedestrian Accidents in Haifa

Jerusalem Post Bureau

HAIFA. — Three serious accidents occurred here within an hour and a half of each other on Thursday afternoon. Lorries were involved in all of them.

At 1.10 p.m., a 70-year-old man, Ibrahim Hashem, was knocked down in Jaffa Road. Ten minutes later, a truck passing through Allenby Road struck eight-year-old Leah Abou, injuring her severely. At 2.30, Aryeh Reisman was injured at the Nesher Quarry, east of Haifa.

All the victims were taken to the Rothschild Hospital.

## Acid Attack Victim Wins Damages Suit

TEL AVIV. — A cafe waiter whose employer threw a vial of sulphuric acid into his face three years ago was yesterday awarded IL6,720 in damages by the District Court here.

Dan Schwarz, of Jaffa, his eyelids gone and his face horribly scarred by acid burns, had sued Solomon Markovitz, 60, the owner of the Tzlil Café in Jaffa, for IL22,850.

Markovitz's claim of provocation, charging Schwarz with seducing his wife and being a pander, was rejected by the Court.

He has already served two years' imprisonment for assaulting Schwartz. *(Ittim)*

## 5 Hurt in 3-Way Crash near Ramle

RAMLE. — The driver and five passengers of a taxi were injured in a three-car collision yesterday morning on the Jerusalem-Ramle road.

The taxi collided with another taxi ahead of it that had halted because of the heavy traffic on the road. A bus riding behind the second taxi could not stop in time and bumped it from the rear.

The injured, who are being treated at Assaf Harofeh Hospital, are: Messrs. Yitzhak Rosenberg, Yosef Nahmias and Moshe Or, all of Jerusalem; Mr. Jerzy Tilis, of Tel Aviv, and Mr. Yehudah Arousay, of Petah Tikva. The driver's name was not given.

## 3 Months' Jail For 59-Year-Old Bigamist

TEL AVIV. — A 59-year-old Tel Aviv man was found guilty of bigamy yesterday in the District Court and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment. He is entitled to serve two weeks of the term in penal labour.

Pinhas Schiff divorced his first wife, now aged 74, several years ago. Under pressure by his children, he told the Court, he then remarried her. His married life now was "very bitter," he said, and he therefore took a second wife in 1957 without divorcing his first wife again.

He said he was under the impression that the first divorce was still valid, and that the fact that he had undergone a second wedding ceremony with his first wife was no obstacle to taking a second wife. *(Ittim)*

## *Arrested for Illicit Liaison with Girl, 11½*

Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA. — A 44-year-old handyman from Mitspe Ramon was arrested last week on a charge of statutory rape. He is suspected of having had relations with an 11½-year-old girl. The man was arraigned in Beersheba and released on bail earlier this week.

According to the police, both parties admit having had relations in the girl's home while her parents were away.

The man is married and lives with his wife. He spent a year in jail some years ago for having conspired with his wife to defraud a Tel Aviv widow of her savings. He is a former employee of the Beersheba Municipality who was dismissed for irregularities in his accounts.

### ALFRED LILIENTHAL VISITING JORDAN

Alfred Lilienthal, the American Jewish anti-Zionist author and lecturer, has arrived in Jordan to write a book about that country, "El Jihad" reported on Thursday.

OIL AND ELECTRICITY

# *Lapidot, Prospectors, Massada Merge, Plan IL14m. Oil Search*

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The merger of three oil drilling companies—Lapidot, Israel Oil Prospectors and Massada—was announced here on Thursday by Mr. Mordechai Chen, Managing Director of the joint new enterprise.

The company, to be known as "Lapidot Oil Prospectors in Israel, Ltd.," will embark on a two-year IL14m. drilling programme.

The company's IL5.5m. worth of voting stock is divided among the three founders and their share owners in accordance with the terms of a preliminary agreement signed last October. The three firms' concessions are also being pooled.

The shareholders include the Government, the Histadrut, the Jewish Agency, Ampal and the Federman Group.

Mr. Chen explained that the merger was one of a series of steps undertaken in recent months to rationalise drilling operations in the country. The two other independent local operators, Naphta and National, have also been approached to participate in a Prospectors subsidiary of Lapidot which would specialise in furnishing technical assistance to the companies. Such a company would eliminate the need to maintain separate stocks of highly expensive testing machinery.

Lapidot Prospectors' new drilling programme includes further probes to the north of the Heletz field, following the extension of the field's boundaries by the success of Heletz 24. The Ashkelon and Negba areas will also be prospected.

### Dead Sea Hopeful

As from Heletz, the most promising indications on the Lapidot Prospectors fields are in the Dead Sea area, despite the number of "dry" wells sunk there. Mr. Chen said. "It is the near-unanimous opinion of leading experts that the Dead Sea constitutes an oil reserve area," he declared. He pointed out that numerous canyon walls in the vicinity were exuding petroleum substances and that the entire geological structure of the area was considered "most promising."

Drilling operations in the area were of an unusually complicated nature in view of the sponge-limestone and plastic salt layers encountered at certain depths, he added.

The company will also undertake a number of new drillings in the area adjoining the northern tip of the Arava.

The costs of the company's two-year programme are expected to be covered by a special issue of voting stock carrying the same right as the founding shares. Mr. Chen added that this issue would be the first in the U.S. emanating from a local company actually owning a producing field (Heletz).

## P.E.C. Buys Giant German Power Unit

HAIFA. — The Managing Director of the Palestine Electric Corporation, Mr. Ya'acov Peled, this week signed a contract for the supply of a 75,000 kilowatt generating unit by a German firm, the P.E.C. spokesman announced on Thursday. Mr. Peled is due to return today (Friday).

The unit will be installed in a new power plant to be built near the existing plant in Ashdod.

The spokesman stated that the first 75,000 k.w. unit of the plant now being built in the North would be ready within a year. The company is also planning a high tension line to carry surplus power from Timna to Eilat.

## Israel Note

(Continued from Page One)

Truce Supervision Organization regarding the illegal Syrian fortifications established beyond Syria's International Boundary inside the Demilitarized Zone in ruined and deserted houses at Tewfik, near Beit Katzir.

It will also be recalled that, since November 1957, when one Israel policeman was killed and another wounded "relative quiet prevailed in the area until mid-December 1959, when Syria renewed her acts of aggression with the obvious intent of upsetting the *status quo* and gaining control over lands outside her territory."

The note then went on to detail the events of the past few weeks, during which "the Syrian armed incursions have assumed the character of systematic incursions and attacks."

It also quoted the Prime Minister's statement in the Knesset on February 1 that if the U.N. were unable to remove the Syrian force from the Demilitarized Zone, Israel would be compelled to do so herself.

According to the letter, the Chairman of the Israel-Syrian M.A.C. confirmed to Israel on Tuesday that Syrian army units were in the Demilitarized Zone, and that the U.N. Chairman had urgently requested the Syrian delegation to withdraw all armed forces posted there. "There are no Israel troops in the zone," the letter added.

### U.A.R.'s Note

The U.A.R., in a note to the Security Council on Wednesday, alleged that Israel "has renewed acts of aggression" on the Syrian border.

The U.A.R. letter also claimed that Israel had evacuated the border villages of Kfad Snold and Shamir, and "is continually reinforcing its forces on the armistice demarcation line." Israel actions, it continued, "leave no room to doubt" that "aggression" is intended for the full occupation of the Demilitarized Zone south-east of Lake Tiberias, "in the manner in which Israel occupied El Auja."

The note, presented by U.A.R. delegation chairman Omar Loutfi, did not request a meeting of the Security Council on the issue.

Notice to the Public

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE DESIGN OF NEW STAMPS

Persons and institutions wishing to submit new stamp designs to the Ministry of Posts for the issue of stamps during the period between April 1, 1961, and March 31, 1962 (fiscal year 1961/62) are requested to submit them by Thursday, March 31, 1960, to the Director of the Philatelic Services, the Yafo Post Office, 12 Ahdout Yerushalayim, Yafo.

Suggestions for stamp designs received after that date will not be considered.

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## Tel Aviv Stock Market

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|---|---|---|
| | $ LINKED BONDS | |
| 39% | Tavai 'Dollar' | 99½ |
| 3½% | Savings (amended) | 91½ |
| 4½% | Defence Loan | 101½ |
| 4½% | " | 104 |
| 4½% | Housing Loan A | 100 |
| 4½% | " B | 100½ |
| 4½% | " C | 100 |
| 4 % | " D | 100 |
| 4 % | " P | 100½ |
| 4 % | " E | 100½ |
| 4 % | " H | 100½ |
| 4½% | Pal. Electric 57/64 | 104½ |
| 5 % | Nat. Oil Co. | 103½ |
| 6½% | Local Authorities | 103 |
| 6 % | Jewish Agency | 103½ |
| 6½% | Keren Hayesod | 103 |
| 6 % | " 50/66 MI. | 101 |
| 6 % | Fertilizers & Chem. | 100½ |
| 6 % | Ind. Dev. Bank | 100½ |
| 6½% | Gen. Mortgage Bank | 104½ |
| 6 % | Bank Leumi Inv. | b) 100½ |
| 6½% | Rassco | 101½ |
| 7 % | Igroth | 103½ |
| 6½% | Ono-Rassco | 104½ |
| | O.C.I. LINKED BONDS | |
| 4½% | Defence Loan | 101½ |
| 4½% | Housing Loan A | — 98½ |
| 4½% | " C | 97½ |
| 4 % | " D | 97½ |
| 6½% | Pal. Electric 57/64 | a) 116 |
| 6½% | Pal. Electric 58/65 | 113½ |
| 6½% | Local Authorities | 103½ |
| 6 % | " | 97½ |
| 6½% | Keren Hayesod | 103½ |
| 6 % | " 50/66 IE | 103½ |
| 6½% | Rassco | a) 104½ |
| | 50/59 L/C.o.l. LINKED | |
| 6½% | Igroth | 103½ |
| 6 % | Ind. Dev. Bank | 98½ |
| 6 % | Bank Leumi Invest. | 99 |
| | ORDINARY SHARES | |
| | Bank Leumi | 204½ |
| | Gen. Mortgage Bk. | 206 |
| | Bk. Leumi Invest. | 227 |
| | Elkorn's Investment | 227½ |
| | Africa Pal. Invest. | 138½ |
| | Isr. Land Develop. | 175 |
| | Ata Textile | 146½ |
| | Mollet Textile | 127.5 |
| | Assis & Bejarano | 95 |
| | Pal Potash | 107½ |
| | Teva Pharmac. | b) 142 |
| | Palas. Cold Storage | 170½ |
| | Am. Isr. Paper Mills | 220 |
| | Delek | 136 |
| | Delek (11/12 Div.) | 139 |
| | Jordan | 7½ |

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take pleasure in announcing the wedding
of their children, Lore and Julius
The ceremony will take place at the Shivat Zion Synagogue, 67 Rehov Ben Yehuda, Tel Aviv, on Sunday, February 7, 1960, at 3.15 p.m.

On the occasion of the 80th birthday of our mother
Mrs. SELMA KAUFMANN
all members of the family and friends are invited to a reception, to take place on Thursday, February 11, 1960, at Pension Ruvitz, Haifa, Mt. Carmel, 23 Rehov Hatishby, between 4.30-6.30 p.m.
Dr. and Mrs. HANS KAUFMANN

On the 30th day after the passing away of
Yoseph Zvi Davids ז"ל
a memorial service will be held on Monday, February 8, 1960, at 4.45 p.m., at "Beit Tseirot Mizrahi," 14/16 Rehov Dov Hos, Tel Aviv.
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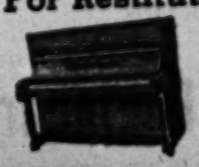

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THE JERUSALEM POST
Founded as The Palestine Post in 1932 by the late GERSHON AGRON

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TEL AVIV Bureau: 32 Rehov Binyamin, P.O.B. 1126. Tel 64261/2
HAIFA Bureau: 24 Rehov Herzl P.O.B. 4038. Tel. 4094 (2 lines)
Annual Subscription: IL27.

Friday, February 5, 1960
9 Shevat 5720 — 7 Sha'ban, 1379

# Israel-African Ties Forge Ahead

## *Golda Meir Sees Friendship Based on Sound Foundations*

By ARI RATH
POST Diplomatic Correspondent

"AFRICA's young and dynamic leaders; the tremendous economic and social progress their nations have made in the past two years owing to their boundless devotion; the success of Israel's technical assistance and the goodwill engendered by it are the main impressions of my West-African tour," Foreign Minister Golda Meir was recalling her memories of a recent and yet distant experience.

Mrs. Meir had just returned to her office after recuperating from a chill which confined her to her home soon after her return a fortnight ago from Cameroun, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Guinea and Ghana as well as long stopovers and meetings with leaders of governments in the Ivory Coast, Togo, Dahomey and French Niger. In what was probably one of her most intensive and exhausting trips, in less than three weeks Mrs. Meir covered over 25,000 kilometres, boarded 25 planes and conferred with Ministers and Government leaders from over two dozen countries. The Israel Foreign Minister, the only woman holding such a post in the world, was received everywhere with festive splendour and the utmost cordiality, and meetings arranged all through the day and until the late hours of the night were not enough to satisfy the requests of all the political and public figures who wanted to have a word with Madame Meir.

### Increased Cooperation

"Our friendly relations with most African countries are based on sound foundations despite possible differences of opinion on certain political issues, which is only a sign of independent interests and adds to mutual respect," Mrs. Meir said emphatically when asked whether Israel's close relations with France might not at some point hamper our friendly cooperation with the African states. "Friendship does not mean identical opinions on all matters and voting differently at the U.N. does not affect the basic common interests of young nations." There is still a wide field for cooperation and what has been achieved in the past two years by Israel's technical assistance and mutual development projects calls for expanding these schemes, Mrs. Meir explains.

The Foreign Minister landed in Douala, the main port of Kamerun, on her way to Yaounde, the capital, to attend the new country's independence celebrations. She was accompanied by Miss Lou Kadar, of the Foreign Ministry's Eastern European Division and Counsellor-designate to the Israel Embassy in Berne, without whose aid and support the strenuous tour would have been almost impossible, says Mrs. Meir.

Douala and Yaounde bring back recollections of colourful independence celebrations attended by celebrities from all over the world: the U.N. Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, the British Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. John Profumo, Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, Chief U.S. Representative at the U.N.; and Ministers and Government delegations from many European, Asian and African countries. Despite some local disturbances, the celebrations went off according to schedule and Mrs. Meir stayed at Yaounde for an extra evening at the request of President Amadou Ahidjo.

Mrs. Meir, who offered to President Ahidjo three Israel scholarships for Kamerun students, headed the jury at the new country's "Miss Independence" beauty contest.

Douala brought another unique experience to Mrs. Meir's mind — her meeting with Elizabeth Chautard, a French girl who had decided after the Sinai campaign that she must get to know the people of Israel and came here to study Hebrew at a four-month Ulpan before marrying the son of Dakar's Governor who is a coffee-exporter in Douala. She handed Mrs. Meir a huge bouquet with a card on which she had written "Welcome" in Hebrew; and, when it was discovered that there was no Israel flag in the Kamerun for the next day's independence celebrations in Yaounde, Elisheva — Elizabeth stayed up all night to sew one from memory.

Then there was the lunch given in Mrs. Meir's honour at Abidjan, the capital of the Ivory Coast, by the French High Commissioner, the African Minister and seven Cabinet members. When the plane took off after a few hours for Monrovia, the Ivory Coast's Minister of Agriculture was in it to make use of the two-hour flight for an on-the-spot planning discussion of Israel's possible technical aid contribution to his country's agricultural settlement.

Monrovia was again marked by colourful pomp in preparation for President Tubman's fourth inauguration. Most of the celebrities who had been in Yaounde were there as well. This was Mrs. Meir's second visit to Liberia since the spring of 1958 and she was greeted by everyone as an old friend. The occasion was also marked by the opening of the Ducort Hotel, Monrovia's first Grand Hotel. It was built by a local partner of the Tel Aviv Meyer brothers company, advised by Israel technicians.

It was here Mrs. Meir first met President Sekou Toure of Guinea and held two important meetings with the U.N. Under-Secretary, Dr. Ralph Bunche. Ambassador Hanan Yavor's popularity has made Israel's name very well known in Liberia, and all throughout the three-day inauguration celebrations the Yavor home was also "open house" for numerous Ministers and guests from Ghana and Sierra Leone who have become friendly with the Yavors.

Mrs. Meir cannot find words to describe the popularity of President Tubman and the admiration of the Liberian people for this man whose personal efforts and devotion during the past 16 years have made their country one of the most important in West Africa.

### Central Event

Nigeria's Federal Prime Minister, Mr. Balewa, who was Mrs. Meir's host in 1958, delegations from Somaliland, Malaya, Australia, and many other countries, all made it a point to have talks with the Israel Foreign Minister in Monrovia. There was also a very cordial meeting with the Hungarian Foreign Minister, Dr. Endri Sik, who remembered Miss Lou Kadar from the time when she had been the Israel Charge d'Affaires in Budapest, and Mrs. Meir from the recent U.N Assembly session.

A special Sierra Leone Government plane brought Mrs. Meir to Freetown, capital of the British Protectorate which is to attain independence next year. Mr. Kande Bureh, the Minister of Work and Housing, and the five other members of the Ministerial delegation which had visited Israel last summer, made Mrs. Meir feel at home from the very outset. Sir Morris Dorman, the British Governor Sir Milton Margai, the Prime Minister and leader of the majority People's Party and numerous other Government leaders had made every effort to make Mrs. Meir's three-day visit the central social and political event of Freetown.

The meeting with President Sekou Toure of Guinea was the central event of Mrs. Meir's first visit to Conakry. "President Sekou Toure showed great interest in Israel's development schemes and we had a long and thorough talk," declared Mrs. Meir, "but the working out of specific plans must of course take time. When I visited Ghana in 1958 there were only six Israel children in Accra of four Israel families. Now I was met there by a group of 60 Israel schools and kindergarten children, and Israel experts are engaged in numerous mutual development projects. We hope that relations with Guinea will develop in a similar manner."

This week a 10-member Guinean Government study team arrived in Israel for a six-month training period. Ambassador Shlomo Hillel's long preparatory work for this first Guinean Government mission to Israel had apparently received President Sekou Toure's final approval after his meeting with the Israel Foreign Minister.

When Guinea was in doubt whether to adopt the British or French code of protocol, Ambassador Hillel helped out with his book on Israel's protocol procedure, which was accepted as basic guidance by the Guinean Government.

The visit to Accra was almost like coming home again — with a welcome from many friends made during the 1958 African tour, from Ghanaian Ministers and leaders who had visited Israel. Mrs. Meir had meetings with Prime Minister Nkrumah, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Defence, Finance and Transport, and two years of close Israel-Ghanaian cooperation and friendship were reviewed and summed up. Ambassador Ehud Avriel, an old-timer in Accra, had made all the necessary preparations and, what with Ghana's splendid hospitality, the last leg of Mrs. Meir's West-African tour proved a successful finale. On the eve of her departure Mrs. Meir went out of her way not to miss a special African dinner given in her honour by Mr. Krobo Edusei, the Minister of Transport.

The way back to Paris for consultations with Foreign Minister Couve de Murville was marked again by short, but significant and interesting stops. Although no previous official arrangements had been made, Air France, which had taken care of Mrs. Meir's entire African tour, in the full sense of the word, had made it a point to inform the respective authorities of the expected arrival of Israel's Foreign Minister. The response was immediate and Prime Ministers and Cabinet members quickly prepared on the spot receptions. Thus also the short visits to Lome, the capital of Togo, to Cotonou, the capital of Dahomey and to Niamey, the capital of French Niger, were marked by memorable experiences.

And so back to Israel. Asked to comment on the latest developments on the international scene nearer home, Mrs. Meir declared:

"The renewed attempts made by the major Powers to reach some rapprochement with Nasser have not come as a surprise to us. It is our hope that such a rapprochement may cause the Cairo Government to adopt more constructive policies. So far, unfortunately, Nasser has shown scant respect for international obligations in any circumstances. The major Powers could, and should, raise insistent demands that the Arab countries should make peace. In this respect, there has hitherto been an unbroken silence. But I believe that in the end peace with our neighbours will come only when Israel is still stronger and still more developed. Only then will the Arabs realise that coming to terms with us is the only solution for a peaceful and progressive Middle East."

ELI

By Mob

*"Eli says this is a costly method of demilitarization."*

YESTERDAY'S PRESS

## Suez Struggle Goes On

THE Inge Toft, held up at Port Said since last May, has been ordered to unload her Israel cargo and leave the Suez Canal but, writes Davar (Histadrut), the battle is just beginning. We owe the Captain and the crew as well as the Yutlandia Shipping Company our profound gratitude and admiration for fighting to uphold international law, giving up only when it became patent that neither the U.N. Secretary-General nor the U.N. itself would back it up. But its fight has not been in vain, for it has succeeded in riveting world attention on a burning problem in international affairs. For Israel, the Toft's departure from Port Said not only does not settle the problem but only highlights it in all its intensity. We shall not forego our rights to free passage, and it is up to the United Nations to see to it that Egypt's sea piracy is terminated and the reign of law ensured in the Suez Canal.

Ma'ariv wants Israel to take action as she did on the Syrian border.

No one can tell for certain, in the view of Lamerhav (Ahdut Ha'avoda), whether the threats emanating from Cairo and Damascus and UAR troop movements are meant to cheer up the home front or are an overture to further provocation. At any rate the demilitarised area will be defended and cleared of hostile forces and, if the U.N. does not do it, Israel's security forces will.

Haboker (General Zionist) writes that whether or not Mapam sticks to its decision to propose legislation on terminating military rule despite the Prime Minister's threat to force it to resign from the Government, it is unfortunate for the State that the matter has been brought up just now.

Hazofeh (World Agudа) writes that there are not a few subversive elements among the minorities and the present is surely not the time to suggest the abolition of military rule. The paper also doubts the wisdom of permitting Mapam, if it holds such views, to take part in decisions on security.

Discussing the Histadrut Convention now in session, Al Hamishmar (Mapam) writes that the principles of democracy are being steadily undermined by the Mapai majority in the Labour Federation and this in turn undermines cooperation between its constituents. The policies of the majority party do not augur well for the strength of the Federation or for the welfare of the workers and the paper hopes that there will be a return to democracy.

Herut attacks the Histadrut as a "State within a State." Mr. Lavon is aware that the Histadrut's vested interests are in direct opposition to the needs of the State, but he says he is determined to preserve the independence of the Federation "whether or not it suits sundry Government administrators."

## MARGINAL COMMENT

# A GLOBAL STRUGGLE

### *By Arthur Saul Super*

THE National Conference of the British Section of the World Jewish Congress which took place in London last week was an assembly of more than usual interest. It came after four weeks of continuous manifestations of anti-Semitic acts throughout the world and it served as a forum in which leading authorities on world Jewry could pronounce judgment on these events in the perspective of the month that had elapsed since they began. Dr. Nahum Goldmann, who doubles as President of the World Zionist Organization and of the World Jewish Congress, flew to the meeting straight from Bonn where he had gone for consultation with the leaders of the West German Government. His opinion is that the incidents did not represent an immediate serious danger to Jews but should not be underestimated. He rejected the view that the anti-Jewish campaign was Communist-instigated, but admitted the possibility that Communists or their *agents provocateurs* had participated here and there. He thought responsibility rested on the West German Government to investigate the possibility of an internationally directed neo-Nazi and anti-Semitic movement.

★

THE Marchioness of Reading, who presided, warned that the incidents could not be "shrugged off as the work of irresponsible youths." She was not yet "satisfied that the Home Office is taking the matter sufficiently seriously. The good-humoured, tolerant British public protests its disgust and then goes on its way." Mr. Samuel Bronfman, President of the Canadian Jewish Congress, stated: "World Jewry must be brought to understand that we must work together in each community and on a global scale to meet the dangers which continue to face us, and to lay sound foundations for the maintenance of the Jewish people." Mr. A. L. Easterman, who directs the political work of the WJC, affirmed that Jews had been "lulled into a sense of comparative well-being, hoping that with the sacrifice of six million of their brethren they had at long last rid themselves of the brutalities of anti-Semitism." Recent events had proved this unjustified. He turned the spotlight on Cairo saying: "When we speak of internationally operated anti-Semitism, we must remind the world that Cairo harbours Nazi criminals and enables them to disseminate the anti-Jewish doctrines of Hitler." Dr. M. L. Perlzweig, who represents the WJC at the U.N., gave statistics. Since the first swastikas were daubed on walls in Cologne at the end of December, no less than one thousand anti-Semitic incidents had been recorded in 242 cities and towns of 34 countries. Many had appeared in places which had never heard of Jews... "The ultimate target of these attacks is not the Jewish people, but democracy. The Jewish people are weary of being used as a means of political expansion and for political purposes, and are determined to put a stop to such efforts." Dr. G. M. Riegner, WJC coordinator, emphasized that in spite of all that had happened it must be noted that "the State of Israel had paved the way for a new security for Jews throughout the world."

★

THE general impact of the conference would be that the struggle for Jewish security and for the right of Jewish cultural and spiritual identity to exist is a global one. This cannot be reduced to simple formulae and it certainly cannot be divorced from the general world problem of how the race will be resolved between the development of an international morality and the forces of world annihilation. In the present crisis our greatest danger is facile and traditional conclusions. For example, when the trouble began far too many voices were heard saying, in effect: "We told you so. Anti-Semitism is ineradicable, even in the free West. Come to Israel and be safe!" At least one truth now emerges. So long as anti-Semitism exists the world itself is in the utmost danger. In a world in which anti-Semitism triumphed, Israel could not live. Therefore, for us the way is clear. Israel and world Jewry share a common purpose and interest in strengthening Jewish life everywhere throughout the world in a coordinated fight against an evil which threatens them basically because it threatens all mankind.

*Tel Aviv, Feb. 3.*

*Middle East Scene*

By Amnon Barzer

# Morocco Faces a Palace Revolution

KING Mohammed V of Morocco (in Arabic: *Al-Maghred al-Aqsa*, the Far West) is being accorded an equally cordial reception everywhere in the Arab world and has proved popular with rulers who otherwise hardly agree on anything else. In Baghdad, he was described by Major-General Kassem, ever so preoccupied with the idea of "the people" as the ultimate source of all power, as the "People's King;" President Nasser, betraying his own preoccupations, called him the Great Arab King; while Kings Hussein and Saud lavished much praise on their "Brother King." Mohammed V has, in short, been proving all things to all people.

The reasons for this popularity are not far to seek. Morocco, which gained her independence only four years ago (March 2, 1956), has managed to keep out of the variety of disputes and rivalries plaguing the countries of the Arab East. Her geographical position is only one of the factors which helped her keep out of Nasser's reach, although Cairo did not abstain from exerting various kinds of pressure to bring her into line as part of the great Arab domain extending from the Atlantic to the Persian Gulf. Another and perhaps more decisive factor is the respect in which the Moroccan King is held and his record as a staunch fighter for his country's freedom.

### Avoids Involvement

In the course of his present extensive itinerary in the Arab lands, Mohammed V has skilfully avoided involvement in any of the major issues dominating the Arab scene and confined himself to brief pronouncements on subjects which are considered "safe" — Palestine, Algeria, Arab solidarity and strengthening the Arab League. Instead of letting himself be drawn into the field of inter-Arab strife, he even managed to mobilize support — of the usual verbal type, of course — for his country's claims in Mauretania.

The King's conduct during his Jordanian sojourn was typical. Amman had pinned high hopes on the visit and King Hussein openly pleaded with Mohammed for support of Amman's so-called "comprehensive plan" for the solution of the Palestine problem; he even hoped to convene a miniature summit meeting in which King Saud was to participate. All his hopes were frustrated; instead, a joint communique was issued at the conclusion of the visit laying down the following common aims:

**The Arab League:** Strengthening the League on the basis of equality, cooperation and mutual respect, and revising its pact with a view to making it a more effective tool for unifying Arab efforts.

**Palestine:** The Palestine problem concerns the Arab world as a whole; the Arabs must mobilize their efforts and coordinate them in order to stave off Zionist danger and assert the Arabs' rights.

**Algeria:** Total support for the Algerians' right to self-determination, freedom and independence.

**Mauretania:** This is an inseparable part of Morocco; its people should be allowed to decide their future without any pressure.

**Foreign Ideas:** The two Kings declare their determination to resist all trends and doctrines which contradict the principles of Arab nationalism and the spirit of Islam.

**Africa:** Supporting the struggle of peoples for freedom and extending best wishes to those nations in Africa which have either just gained their independence or are waiting to be granted same.

### Difficulties at Home

Thus, apart from an oblique reference to the undesirability of Baghdad's advocacy of an independent Palestinian State, and another to the danger of Communist infiltration, Hussein can boast of nothing by way of real backing from his Moroccan colleague. It is questionable that King Mohammed V had been trying to do something behind the scenes in order to heal some of the more serious inter-Arab splits; he must realize how nearly impossible it would be to bridge the gulfs separating Baghdad and Cairo or Bourguiba and Nasser.

The Moroccan king also has enough worries of his own. In Morocco, as in almost every newly independent country, a multiple of unforeseen problems, economic and political, have crept up and still clamour for solution. Four years after independence, the King has not managed to hold long-promised elections; he has not fulfilled his promise to turn Morocco into a constitutional monarchy, and has lost some of the respect and veneration in which the people held him until shortly after independence.

### Coup Feared

But he still carries enough weight to throw in when the need arises. Last year he continued playing the role of arbiter between his warring fiery politicians, after having, in December 1958, rescued the country from an acute cabinet crisis by asking the present Prime Minister, Abdullah Ibrahim, to form "a Government of experts." But 14 months of office have managed to create fresh splits, and the situation is again fraught with danger. Ibrahim's cabinet, though supposedly chosen without regard to party affiliation, is considered too "left-wing" by the strong right-wing faction of the Istiqlal (Independence) Party led by Allal al-Fassi. This faction, with which the energetic Crown Prince Moulay el-Hassan is associated, is reported to be awaiting its opportunity.

The right-wing group views with alarm the growing influence of the 650,000-strong Moroccan Labour federation, the *Union Marocaine du Travail*, which is threatening a general strike for a series of wage demands. Late last year, the U.M.T. had trouble with the so-called "free" trade unions supported by al-Fassi's faction; when brawls between the two groups developed during street demonstrations, police forces made some arrests among both sides. As all police and security forces come under the command of Moulay el-Hassan, the U.M.T. decried the measure and accused the security forces of aiding the "free" trade unions.

Latest reports suggest that the Crown Prince, apparently despairing of silencing his rivals by normal means, is contemplating a *coup d'etat* which would rob his father of much of the authority he now enjoys. The task seems easy since Moulay el-Hassan controls both the Army and the police forces, and such a coup may even be staged while the King is still on his current tour. The idea seems tempting enough to the Crown Prince, who fears that should his father fail to turn the country into a constitutional monarchy, it may turn itself into a republic, for good measure.

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# Readers' Letters

### GREATEST RESOURCE

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I read, but without astonishment, the Treasury's reply to the effect that no premium is given on foreign currency income earned from personal services rendered by journalists, writers, lawyers and others (your issue of January 14). These must be content with the exchange rate of IL1.80 per dollar. The case is different, however, with exporters who must be subsidized and encouraged.

This reply is so typical of the Treasury and the argument is so fallacious that it ought to be nailed and buried for good.

The greatest and perhaps the only serious "natural resource" Israel possesses — quantity and quality unlimited — is the Israeli himself, his ingenuity, his adaptability, his drive, his restlessness. If you dampen this resource or attenuate it, you have heavier and heavier tax laws and less and less Government income. The law of Diminishing Returns is still valid in Israel. This resource should be used, not abused; tapped, not capped.

Far Eastern, Mid-Eastern and even Western countries are no model for the Treasury. Only the local Israeli is. Tax laws and foreign exchange regulations which are brakes on the economy, rather than stimulants, destroy individual initiative rather than encourage it, and are just not what makes the Israeli "run." The Treasury would do well to start all its thinking from the individual Israeli and not backward. It would then go forward.

Yours, etc.
*MEYER MACHLIS*
Tel Aviv, January 19.

### AMATEUR PHOTOS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — We are an amateur photographers' club which would like to make contact with similar clubs in Israel, both in a *kibbutz* and in a city, in order to exchange photos and ideas.

Having been impressed by the work accomplished on the land in Israel, seen some pictures and read some books on it, we wanted to have some photographic work in our exhibition, which ran from January 23 to January 28. We wrote to Israel but could not find the right contacts.

As some clubs could not participate because of lack of time, we shall hold a sequel exhibition in the second week of May, International Photography Week. We hope that through the columns of your newspaper we will be able to get in touch with clubs in your country. Our address is: Grotestraat 12, Valkenburg (L), Holland.

Yours, etc.
*J. M. M. HARINGS*
*Chairman, Valkenburg Camera Club*
Valkenburg, January 14.

## Von Eckardt Sees U.A.R. Officials

CAIRO (Reuter). — Felix von Eckardt, chief spokesman of the West German Government, opened talks with U.A.R. officials here on Thursday on strengthening relations between their two countries.

Last night he was due to

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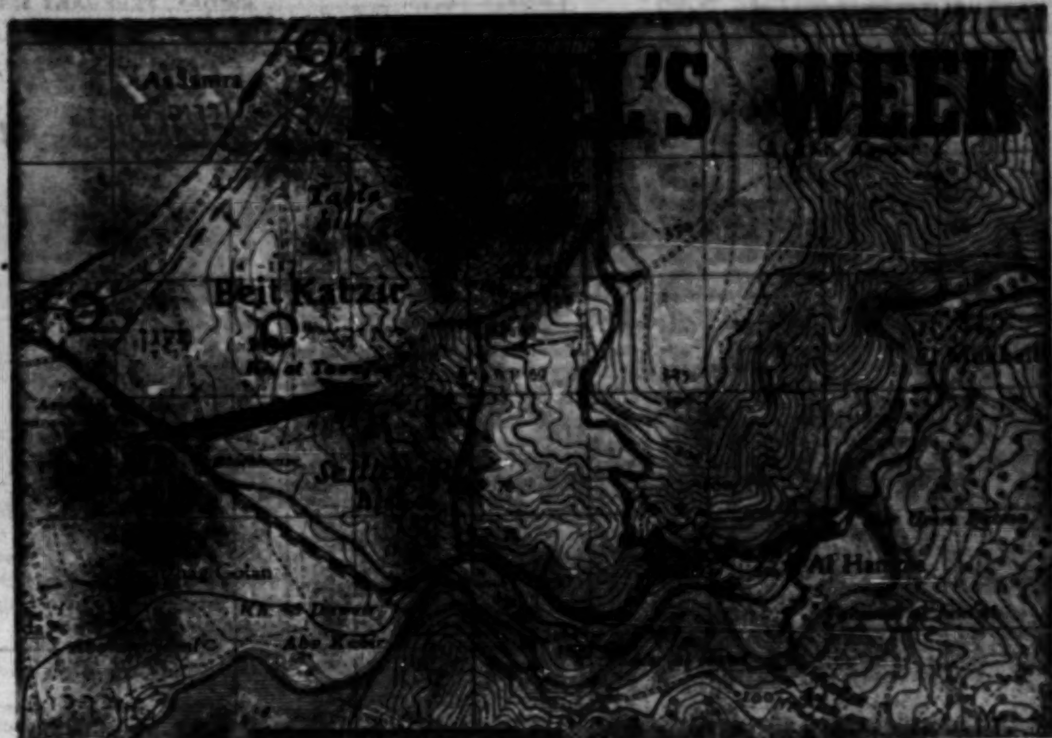


## Danger Zone

WHEN the 1949 Armistice Agreements between Israel and her four immediate Arab neighbours, Lebanon, Syria, Jordan and Egypt, were signed in Rhodes they were taken as a preliminary step towards future peace negotiations. The provisions of this settlement were thus considered temporary measures which would be superseded in due course by the final and permanent peace agreements customary between neighbouring countries.

The complicated armistice fabric with its numerous unclear clauses was never meant to constitute the only *modus vivendi* in Israel-Arab relations for the 11 years that followed the Rhodes talks. But in the face of the Arabs' constant refusal to make peace and recognise Israel's existence only the maintenance of a *status quo* could provide a proper safeguard for the implementation of the Armistice Agreements.

The creation of three Demilitarized Zones along the Israel-Syrian border, pending such future peace talks, was part of these agreements.

### Israel Territory

These zones were to remain part of Israel's territory, and the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization was given authority to prevent their military use. At no time, however, were the Syrians granted any rights whatsoever with regard to the Demilitarized Zones. Provisions made were for Arab inhabitants in the area to be able to work their land with prior consent of the Israel authorities.

From the outset the U.N. tried to obtain certain administrative rights within the Demilitarized Zones although these were not stipulated for by the Armistice Agreement. At the same time also the Syrians made repeated attempts to be considered a partner to questions concerning these areas, despite their being within Israel's international boundaries.

The incursions into the fields adjoining Kibbutz Beit Katzir which were begun last December by armed Arabs and disguised soldiers from Khirbet Tewfik and the upper Tewfik village across the border constituted a serious attempt to alter the *status quo*. The U.N. authorized these incursions under the pretext of legitimate cultivation of land, without attempting to examine the position more closely.

### Policeman Killed

Only after matters had come to a head last Sunday with the killing of an Israel border police, and after Israel had to resort to force to bring the Syrians to reason, did the U.N. take action and demanded the withdrawal of Syrian forces.

The intensive verbal and written exchange between U.N. Headquarters in Jerusalem and the Israel Foreign Ministry prior and after Sunday's operation apparently caused second thoughts among U.N. representatives. Israel agreed to sit together with the Syrians for talks on methods to reduce the tension in the area, provided that the U.N. would make it emphatically clear that the status of the Demilitarized Zone would not be discussed by such a meeting. At the same time Israel reiterated the former demand that the U.N. put a stop to the incursions, which had proved to be the *casus belli* of the entire dispute.

## Syrian Soldiers

AFTER almost two years of relative calm in the Beit Katzir area, tension began to build up about a fortnight ago, when armed Arabs from the Syrian village of Tewfik began attempting to work some lands west of a two-metre-wide irrigation canal between Beit Katzir and Tewfik, in Israel territory. For the past two years this ditch had served as a kind of *de facto* dividing line which the Arabs did not cross.

Israel patrols had often expelled the intruding Syrians. However, toward the end of last week it had become increasingly clear that this time the intruders were not *bona fide* farmers but armed Syrians in peasant garb. It was also noted that some of the "farmers," the unarmed ones, were brought to the spot blindfolded and then physically pushed across the canal line: the armed "farmers" kept them at gunpoint while they "worked the land." Last Friday, the "farmers" began to use their rifles against the Israel patrols which tried to chase them away.

On Saturday, Syrian artillery located both right across the border and in the supposedly abandoned village of Khirbet Tewfik (inside Israel territory) began to give cover to the armed infiltrators against the Israel border police patrols. As 120-mm. mortar shells began to fall in the area, settlers in neighbouring border villages got ready to spend the night in their air-raid shelters.

On Sunday the pattern was repeated. When a three-man Israel patrol tried to chase off some of the intruders, mortar and machine-gun fire was opened at them. The three were pinned down by Syrian fire until an armoured half-track managed to reach them. Two of the border policemen jumped into the truck but the third, wounded, took cover in a ditch. By the time the shooting ceased, he was dead.

A report on these events was relayed directly to the Cabinet, which was in session in Jerusalem discussing Israel's foreign policy and security situation. It was presumably at the Cabinet meeting that the decision was made to hit back — in the first retaliation raid since the Sinai campaign. The target was Khirbet Tewfik, turned into a fortified Syrian position inside Israel territory.

## Battle Of Tewfik

THE midnight raid on Sunday demonstrated that, although relative peace had reigned along all of Israel's borders since Sinai Israel's soldiers had lost none of their prowess.

From a tactical point of view our men were at a considerable disadvantage. The Syrian Army held strongly fortified positions on high ground immediately above and inside the Demilitarized Zone. Every foxhole and trench in the area was occupied by troops in possession of first-class Soviet weapons. Since the U.A.R. High Command decided on its move in the Beit Katzir Demilitarized Zone it had moved up heavy reinforcements, and the entire border up to Metulla was one troop concentration involving practically the whole Syrian Army.

### Young Soldiers

The soldiers of the Golani Brigade who went into action were young men, including many immigrants from development areas. For the great majority it was their first taste of battle. It was a dangerous mission, the only cover for the advancing troops being the night. They had to cross over a kilometre of flat land right under the noses of the Syrian positions.

Not surprisingly, the Israel formations were spotted. One small unit moving in a narrow wadi was ambushed. Segen-Mishne (Second Lieutenant) Yehoshua Ashkenazi, 19, of Natanya and Dov Shenhabi, 19, of Kibbutz Sde Nahum, were killed on the spot. But then good training paid off. Without a moment's hesitation the young soldiers charged the Syrians, their Uzis blazing. The Syrians fled. Two were killed. The unit continued to its objective.

Other advancing units also suffered ambushes set by groups of 15 to 20 Syrians in trenches. They were armed with automatic weapons and recoilless guns, but when assaulted by the Golani troops they all took to their heels. Another Israel group drove halftracks at full speed toward its objectives.

By this time the entire area was lit up by Syrian Verey lights and a very powerful searchlight from the ridge above. Humour was not lacking even in such a precarious situation. "Zavit One: Zavit Two calling. I would be very much obliged if you would be so kind as to put out the Syrian searchlight that is disturbing me," went the wireless message from a halftrack column commander to an artillery battery. The artillerymen obliged. "Zavit One: This is Zavit Two. I thank you very much on behalf of all of us."

Artillery shells zoomed overhead in both directions. By the time the Golani troops reached Khirbet Tewfik, the Syrians had run for their lives, leaving behind rifles, machine guns, ammunition, helmets, uniforms and beds still warm. The place had been exclusively occupied by the military. One group of Syrians were delayed and six were killed in the ensuing fight.

The 30 or so stone houses of Khirbet Tewfik lay at the foot of the 350-metre-high escarpment that runs inland east of the Sea of Galilee. Sappers dynamited the entire village. At 3.30 a.m. it was blown sky-high. Sappers returned once more to raze the three remaining houses. After that the Israel force returned to base. Three men had fallen, seven others were wounded. The Syrians suffered much heavier losses.

The raid showed again that the Syrian army was ready to throw its weight around with shelling, but its soldiers were not anxious to stand and fight. Although surprise did not bear the same impact in the Tewfik operation as in some previous raids, the Israel forces moved fast and worked efficiently. The young soldiers facing enemy fire for the first time fought with bravery.

The mission was completely successful. Its sole aim had been to destroy the Syrian military base in the Demilitarized Zone.

## Inge Toft Unloads

THE drama of the m.s. Inge Toft and her eight-month-long detention at Port Said came to an unexpected end this week, when the ship's Danish owners ordered her master, heroic Captain Erhard Schultz, to prepare to unload his 5,8[illegible]-ton Israel cargo and leave Port Said.

Although the ship's condition had deteriorated considerably during this period, the Inge Toft's recall just now appeared to be unfortunately timed, on the day when the U.N. Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, had for the first time disclosed to Israel representatives the outcome of his recent talks with Nasser on the Suez Canal blockade.

The 34-man crew of the Danish vessel, which had set out on her maiden voyage last April and never got further than Port Said, excelled itself in its patience and understanding of the circumstances that had necessitated Israel's insistence on refusing to unload the cargo, and to keep the Inge Toft at the entrance of the Suez Canal as long as no agreement on the dispute was found.

What motivated the Danish company, which had been most sympathetic to Israel's position to withdraw just prior to a decisive stage of the political struggle over the rights for free navigation through the Suez Canal? Another week or two might have changed the entire picture, for then the Inge Toft's departure from Port Said could have come as a result of and in coordination with Mr. Hammarskjold's Cairo talks.

## Histadrut Meet

EIGHT-hundred-and-one representatives of the Histadrut's 630,000 members filled the pit of the Habimah Theatre in Tel Aviv on Wednesday afternoon for the opening of the Ninth National Convention of the General Federation of Labour. They had been elected last May, but the convention was delayed by the national elections and other events of importance, as well as by the bureaucratic impediments usually called "technical difficulties." The unavowed consideration which normally delays a national convention is that such an event should serve as an opportunity to decide on issues of vital importance. In order to make the convention a fruitful event, the Histadrut's leaders first had to clarify what sort of Histadrut they would propose to the convention. Such deliberations take time.

The blueprint for the convention had been prepared by the Histadrut's Secretary-General, Mr. Pinhas Lavon, in the form of a collection of speeches delivered by him on various occasions over the past three years.

Wages, Mr. Lavon argued already almost a year ago, should depend on the net national production index. With the increase of national production, workers should be entitled to increased wages. Each trade should be treated according to its economic contribution. This would be a major departure from the present practice, for workers in all trades are now paid according to a general scale.

But Mr. Lavon was not there to present his scheme. He was recuperating at home from a prolonged illness. The plan, in full detail, was presented to the convention by Mr. Aharon Becker, Head of the Histadrut's Trade Union Department. After a full day's debate, today the Convention is ready to elect a council. It is the Council which elects the Executive Committee. This, in turn, appoints the Central Committee that will run the Histadrut for the next four years. But it is understood that the Convention will have to meet again shortly to discuss some major policy topics.

President Ben-Zvi addressed the convention at the opening session, bringing greetings to the representative of "the labour nation." The Prime Minister took this opportunity to reiterate his call for labour unity. Old distinctions were superannuated today, he said; this nation should prepare for "a superhuman effort" to withstand a possible onslaught on the part of her neighbours within the next ten years. Only a homogeneous and united people could hope to repeat its past performance in such circumstances.

## The Last Ballots

AMONG several appeals lodged against the validity of last November's national and municipal elections, the courts invalidated municipal polling at Jerusalem and Rehovot. In the first instance the appeal was based on technical grounds: 50 envelopes had not been stamped properly and since among these 50 unrecognized votes five had been in favour of the General Zionists (who were short of four votes for a seat in the municipal council) their candidate had pleaded that this had deprived him of his seat.

In Rehovot elections were invalidated when it was proved that the National Religious Party had purchased several votes, paying hard cash to some new immigrants.

This week both affairs came to a conclusion — and neither ended as the appellants had apparently expected.

After the Knesset's new special law giving courts wider jurisdiction in validating elections, the court validated the 50 envelopes but it also recognised as valid seven votes from soldiers that had been delayed in reaching the election commission. As a result the number of votes required per municipal seat increased — and the General Zionists lost their mandate in the municipal council by just half a vote.

In Rehovot, on the other hand, new elections were held; of the original 18 lists of candidates, two dropped out. When the results were in, it became clear that the Religious Party had actually increased its vote considerably despite the court findings and would consequently have three representatives on the 15-man Municipal Council instead of two.

## Dry Run

SHOWERS toward the end of the week in many parts of the country barely managed to sustain the hope that this would not again be a drought year — the third consecutive one.

In Israel, as in any country where the rains are confined to a limited period, the threat of a drought is double: first is the immediate danger to the winter crops which require rains right after planting time; second is the threat of a water shortage during the rainless months when crops depend on water accumulated — underground and in artificial reservoirs — during the rainy season.

Although yields have already certainly been affected, the immediate threat to the winter crop as a whole has passed in most parts of the country, except in the South. However, the danger remains that the season's precipitation would not suffice to enable the country to plant the summer crops it needs. It is not clear just how bad the situation is: the rainy season still has at least two months to go. However, at present the drain on the resources is faster than their replenishment and it was estimated that by February the drought had cost the nation's reservoirs about 100 million cubic metres of water.

An analysis of the geographical distribution of the rainfall shows that the central and southern parts of the country have been worst hit. On the basis of average rainfall through February 1 over the past 30 years, Acre has received 94 per cent of normal, and Haifa 67 per cent; however, Tel Aviv received only 57 per cent, Beersheba only 40 per cent and Jerusalem only 26 per cent.

*Parliamentary Report* — *By Lea Ben-Dor*

# SURPRISE FOR HERUT

WHEN Herut gave notice of a motion for the Agenda on Sunday, demanding a debate on "Enemy attacks in the North," it may safely be assumed that they had it in mind to castigate the Government for their cowardice, inability to take action or protect the citizen, and general futility, ending with a call to let others take over where they had so signally failed.

This particular speech is as familiar as Arab hostility itself. They sent an urgent message to the Speaker giving notice of the motion on Sunday evening, after news had been received of the killing of a policeman and the wounding of two others. By the time the motion came up, at four o'clock the next afternoon, when the Knesset session opened, Khirbet Tewfik had already been cleared of its strong points, and its garrison dispersed with heavy losses. Mr. Ben-Eliezer who had expected to challenge the Government to order some such action was left grumbling mildly that the whole idea of the Demilitarized Zones had been a mistake (as though month-long verbal battles had not been fought to prevent this area falling to the Syrians) and sheer thoughtlessness. Possibly they foresaw that action would become inevitable, and felt if they made an impassioned appeal for it, at least their supporters would believe that it had been carried out at their suggestion. A day later they would certainly not have proposed the motion, which they in the end agreed should go only to the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee for discussion.

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AS far as the Communists were concerned the boot was on the other foot. As long as there was more or less routine shooting, or even an Israel policeman dead, they would scarcely have protested. In fact Mr. Mikunis objected that he could see no reason for the attack on Khirbet Tewfik after the previous day's killing, for there had been many more serious incidents in the past to which Israel did not react, a form of logic that is not particularly convincing. If Mr. Mikunis said anything of interest it must be sought in his use of the word "provokatzia," for the Syrian action. In the Communist political phrase-book "provocation" is used always to describe the actions of the West, or whatever opponent a Communist-sponsored country may have. Mr. Mikunis said distinctly "We censure any military provocation and any retaliation to such provocation," which can only mean that the Syrians' standing with the orthodox Communists is not as high as it was.

THERE was no debate. Relations within the Demilitarized Zone are far too delicate for public discussion by political parties seeking to pick holes in each other. Mr. Ben-Gurion in his reply emphasised that we recognised the right of Arab farmers to work land that they own in the Zone, but no Syrian rights whatsoever. Most of the dispute hinges on this point, and it is of interest in this connection that the villagers of abandoned Tewfik actually moved to Jordan, and not to Syria at all. The Prime Minister seemed troubled when he spoke, and tripped over a word here and there. Only two days later, at the opening of the Histadrut Conference in Tel Aviv, he warned that Israel would have to face its crucial battle within the State's second decade. He certainly seemed to place little faith in the ability — or even willingness — of the U.N. to order the effective dismantling of the Syrian fortress.

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PRACTICALLY everybody has had something to say on the Adoption Law. It cannot be denied that the orthodox speakers have on the whole been more concerned with adapting the new law to the traditional precepts than with the many problems of adoption itself. ("Every adoption is preceded by three tragedies," observed Dr. Kanowitz, the new medical member of the Progressives. "A mother is unable to keep her child, a child is without parents or security, and a couple somewhere have gone through the many stages of hope, despair and heart-searching that precede the decision to adopt a child. And only then, when all this has taken place, does the adoption agency step in.") A good deal has been said on the subject of the natural rights of parents to their children, and to their support in their old age. Jewish law certainly does not provide for adoption in the sense of any break with the natural parents. As Mr. Y. Grinberg (Aguda) observed, in the olden days when the law crystallised, families were a part of a clan, and there was sure to be a home for a child somewhere within this array of relatives. It remained for another orthodox member, Mrs. Sanhedrait (N.R.P.), the first woman member ever to have represented a religious party, to point out that much of the talk of parents being robbed of their children was nonsense. As she warmed up, she might almost have added it was the kind of nonsense talked by men with their nose in a book all day, and not in the places where adoptions become necessary. About 85 per cent of the infants offered for adoption are the children of unmarried mothers who, rightly or wrongly, decide that they cannot provide for their children and agree to give them up in order that both the child and they themselves may make a fresh start in life. They do their best to forget that the child ever existed, and there is thus no question of their being deprived of the child or seeking to see it. As for the rest, they are usually either ill: one partner to the marriage dies or, in a small number of cases, a family does really decide that it cannot afford to keep its latest addition and gives it up, usually for a monetary consideration. Is it really fair on a child that has been brought up by adoptive parents from birth to place on it a moral obligation to learn at the age of 18 who his real parents were? And to burden him either with a painful responsibility or an equally painful guilty conscience because he had done nothing to help them? But Mrs. Sanhedrait, who spoke with so much more sympathy of the needs of adopters and adoptees than the male members of her party, proposed one additional restriction. Not only should adoptions be limited to parents and children of couples of their own faith, as is already provided by the law, but there should be a check on how far the law is observed, i.e. the illegitimate child of a girl from an observant family should go only to orthodox new parents. But how orthodox? May the infant of an Aguda mother go to a Mizrahi couple? Or a non-observant baby to a couple that keep a kosher house so their father will eat there? And shall we have an inquisition to make sure?

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RACHEL Zabari, who is closer to the traditional law than most Mapai members, was prepared to accept the present law but did not see how it was going to be properly administered without a special Adoption Authority with a staff having more specialised qualifications than those required of officials of the Social Welfare Ministry. Was the adopting family really suitable, or did they want a child merely to patch a rickety marriage? When the child spent its trial period with the new parents, was this a success for the child or only for the parents?

If children were given away for adoption mainly because their unmarried mothers could not look after them, would it not be better to provide a suitable institution to help them keep their children openly, as was the practice in many progressive countries? There are enough problems left to keep us for a year, even without the question of traditional law. Unfortunately most of them cannot be solved by lawmakers.


PELTOURS
TRAVEL INFORMATION SERVICE

DEPARTURES FROM LOD AIRPORT

| Date | Time | Company | Destination |
|---|---|---|---|
| SUN. Feb. 7 | 0740 | T.W.A. | Athens, Rome, Paris, New York |
| | [illegible] | EL AL | Rome, Vienna, Munich |
| | [illegible] | CYPRUS AIR | Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul |
| | [illegible] | B.E.A. | Athens, Rome, London |
| | [illegible] | EL AL | Athens, Paris, London, New York |
| | [illegible] | AIR FRANCE | Rome, Paris |
| MON Feb. 8 | 0145 | B.O.A.C. | Teheran |
| | [illegible] | EL AL | Teheran |
| | 0700 | SWISSAIR | Athens, Geneva, Zurich |
| | [illegible] | OLYMPIC | Nicosia, Athens, Rome, Paris, London |
| | [illegible] | EL AL | Istanbul |
| | [illegible] | ALITALIA | Rome |
| TUES. Feb. 9 | [illegible] | EL AL | Johannesburg |
| | [illegible] | AIR FRANCE | Teheran, Karachi, Bangkok, Saigon, Manila, Tokyo |
| | 0700 | EL AL | Athens, Zurich, Brussels |
| | [illegible] | EL AL | Rome, Paris, London, New York |
| | 1245 | K.L.M. | Munich, Amsterdam |
| | [illegible] | B.O.A.C. | Geneva, London |
| WED. Feb. 10 | [illegible] | B.O.A.C. | Teheran |
| | 0700 | EL AL | Rome, London |
| | [illegible] | OLYMPIC | Nicosia, Athens, Rome, Paris, London |
| | [illegible] | AIR FRANCE | Rome, Paris |
| THURS. Feb. 11 | [illegible] | AIR FRANCE | Teheran, New Delhi, Bangkok, Saigon, Hong Kong, Tokyo |
| | 0700 | SWISSAIR | Athens, Zurich |
| | [illegible] | SABENA | Athens, Vienna, Brussels |
| | [illegible] | EL AL | Zurich, Amsterdam |
| | [illegible] | CYPRUS AIR | Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul |
| | [illegible] | EL AL | Istanbul |
| | [illegible] | B.E.A. | Athens, Rome, London |
| | [illegible] | K.L.M. | Rome, Amsterdam |
| | [illegible] | B.O.A.C. | Geneva, London |
| | [illegible] | AIR FRANCE | Rome, Paris |
| | [illegible] | EL AL | Nicosia |
| FRI. Feb. 12 | [illegible] | OLYMPIC | Nicosia, Athens, Rome, Paris, London |
| | [illegible] | B.E.A. | Athens, Zurich, London |
| | [illegible] | T.W.A. | Athens, Rome, Geneva, Paris, Shannon, New York |
| | [illegible] | ALITALIA | Rome |
| | [illegible] | EL AL | Rome, Paris, London, New York |

DEPARTURES FROM HAIFA PORT

| Day | Date | s/s | to |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tuesday, | Feb. 9 | MESSAPIA | Larnaca, Piraeus, Bari, Venice, Trieste. |
| Tuesday, | Feb. 9 | Ts. HERZL | Limassol, Naples, Marseilles |

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# U.N.'s 'Utter Indifference' to International Plunder

WHILE we were debating our policy at Westminster and concerting plans for the Users' Club, the Russians, who had for some time been silent on the subject of Suez, made a new move. Marshal Bulganin wrote me a long letter. He went out of his way to deny reports that the Soviet Government was inciting Egypt. Far from it, he maintained, Russia was eager to contribute to a peaceful settlement with due regard to the interests of all the states concerned. Nevertheless, Russia stood by Egypt's side. How could the Soviet Union, Marshal Bulganin asked, not treat favourably Egypt's position when she was defending her sovereignty and her national territory? He then accused France and Britain of threatening Egypt's 'inalienable rights' with the use of force and spoke of 'official declarations of the readiness of Britain and France, on the pretext of defending their interests, to lead their forces on to Egyptian territory and infringe Egypt's territorial integrity and inviolability.'

I pointed out in my reply to Moscow on September 17 that no such declarations had ever been made. On the contrary, we had publicly stated many times that our aim was to seek a peaceful solution. I told the Soviet Premier of the successive steps we had taken to secure this. As to our military measures, which he criticized, I added:

> I must tell you frankly that these precautionary military measures are fully justified by the circumstances. In the first place the ruler of Egypt is a militarist who glories in the fact. In his book, for example, he says 'Throughout my life I have had faith in militarism.' Secondly, Colonel Nasser not only preaches militarism but employs it. Thus the premises of the Universal Suez Canal Company were occupied by troops, its assets were forcibly seized and the foreign employees of the company were threatened. This act of force which has created a state of lawless in the Middle East has not yet evoked any expression of disapproval on the part of the Soviet Government.

Finally I reminded Marshal Bulganin:

> In 1954 the Soviet Government proclaimed their support for the International control of the canal. That is what we seek and it is of course fully consistent both with Egypt's sovereignty and with the Charter of the United Nations.

A fortnight went by before Marshal Bulganin wrote again. By then he had critical views to express on the Users' Association. So had we, but from a different standpoint.

## World Crisis

FROM the start, the Suez crisis was never a problem between Egypt and two, or even three, powers only; it concerned a very large part of the world. We realized that the repercussions of the crisis ranged wide and we naturally took heed of the advice offered.

The Indian Government, for instance, were constantly urging a negotiated settlement upon us. As we repeatedly explained to them, this was what we were seeking. This had been our aim in Korea, in Indo-China, in Trieste and in Persia, and we had gained it in all cases, sometimes with Indian help. We had no need to be ashamed of our record. Our difficulty now was that there could be no negotiation with Egypt unless there were some basis on which to negotiate. Mr. Menzies' committee had carried their fair proposals to Cairo, but Nasser had turned them down. Still we persevered in pursuit of an international solution, hence the Canal Users' Club. Meanwhile, Mr. Krishna Menon made a number of journeys between Cairo, London and eventually New York. Her Majesty's Government considered fully and at length all suggestions put to them by India, but Delhi did not then share our view of the importance of keeping international agreements in the interest of all nations, or of the need to restore them when broken.

The Egyptian Government showed no readiness to compromise, though they had at first been apprehensive of the Users' Association. They feared for a while that it might be really effective. Reassured on this point, they were content to stand pat.

Our information from the Middle East at this time confirmed the gloomy views we had been forming in London about the effects of the second London Conference. We had telegraphed for reports. Opinion in Cairo, we were told, had been encouraged to think that Nasser had succeeded, that the affair was practically over and that the threat or sanctions by the Western powers no longer existed. From elsewhere in the Middle East we learnt that the second London Conference had given an impression of far less firmness and unanimity than the first. Several Arab leaders were still perturbed by Nasser's declarations against the West and by his co-operation with Russia, and they were beginning to fear that time might be on his side. They mistrusted the forces that he represented, and the ambitions he entertained to enhance Egypt's position at the expense of her neighbours. If Nasser could not be obliged to accept some form of international control of the canal, he would have won the game.

The negotiations at the second London Conference (Sept. 19), like those of the first, were handled exclusively by the Foreign Secretary, and he did all a man could do. He saw me often and we talked over the situation, but I took no part in the detailed work of the conference. An attempt to do so could only have led to confusion. I did meet the principal delegates informally from time to time, often at Number 10, or with the Foreign Secretary at his house in Carlton Gardens. On one of these occasions, Mr. Dulles told us that Mr. Gaitskell had asked to see him, and Mr. Dulles inquired whether we had any objection to his doing so. I replied that we certainly had none.

On an informal occasion Mr. Dulles spoke several times of the state of public opinion in Britain, which he maintained was not in support of the Government's policies over Suez. In the end I had to contest this myself. I still believe that American opinion under-estimated the firm sentiments of our country at that time, and that this underestimate had a debilitating influence on their policies.

The United States Government were still reluctant to approach the United Nations and we tried to meet them on this for a while longer. But the closing stage of the London Conference brought increasing pressure upon us to go to the Security Council. This was publicly voiced at the last meeting; privately the pressure became even stronger. Several representatives of the eighteen powers emphasized to the Foreign Secretary that it would be easier for them to join the Users' Association if an appeal to the United Nations were under way at the same time. This was repeatedly put to me at a luncheon which I gave on the last day to the leading delegates of New Zealand, Iran, Norway and Portugal, the Foreign Secretary being also present. They wanted us to help them to help us. My colleagues and I felt that they were right. The indifferent outcome of the conference lent support to the pressure for further action by us. Finally the repercussions in the Middle East showed that if we waited longer our position would slip. Therefore, even though the United States still favoured delay, we felt we could no longer hold our hand.

The French were now ready for United Nations action, so was our own public opinion, and there was some danger that the Russians might anticipate us at the Security Council. Our plan was to inaugurate the Users' Association in London on October 1 and to ask for a debate at the Council on October 3, a full ten days after the conclusion of the London Conference. We held up our move for a day, so that Mr. Dulles might be informed in advance. He expressed himself unhappy at our timing, but he did not seek to dissuade us. The United States Government, however, would not sponsor our letter to the President of the Security Council, which we despatched on September 23, requesting that the Suez problem be placed on the Council's agenda. This was therefore an Anglo-French document.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Harold Macmillan, at this time paid a visit to Washington. He found the American attitude reassuring in a number of respects. He reported that the United States Government definitely undertook to make it unlawful for their ships to pay canal dues to Egypt. This was an important decision of principle if it were carried out, but, to have any real effect, American-owned ships flying the flags of Panama and Liberia must be included. Mr. Macmillan also told us that the American Administration was prepared to use its influence on these countries, but was doubtful of their co-operation, especially in the case of Panama, which the United States regarded as virtually lined up with Egypt. I was sure from past experience that, if the Americans had the will, they would find a way. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that he found Washington confident that six months of economic pressure upon Nasser would accomplish all we wanted. On this point I was less sanguine, especially as nearly two months had passed since the canal had been seized and user nations were still as far as ever from applying any effective pressure, economic or other-wise.

Mr. Dulles now returned to a more resolute line about the use of force. In a television interview he said:

> I do believe that peace and justice and international law are two sides of the coin, and you can't always count on nations not using force unless there is some alternative which conforms to international peace and justice.

## Meetings in Paris

ON September 26 the Foreign Secretary and I flew to Paris to consult the French Government. M. Mollet and M. Pineau were firm in their belief that we must stand by the eighteen-power proposals and resolutely oppose negotiation on any other ground. The French and ourselves were agreed that we must not allow our case to be submerged or manoeuvred into backwater at the United Nations. I wanted to reassure

*Prime Minister Eden with M. Mollet and M. Pineau at their Paris meeting at the end of September, 1956.*

our allies that we would not abandon our main objective, to remove the canal from the control of a single Government or man, and to secure enforceable guarantees for efficient navigation and maintenance. The French were sceptical about the United Nations and more sceptical still about the Users' Club, which had been even less well received by their public opinion than by ours.

They felt that the American Administration was not fulfilling its promises, that some of the utterances of the President and Mr. Dulles would make the Russians believe that they could back Nasser with impunity, that the delay was allowing Nasser to build up an ever stronger position, thanks to continuous supply of Russian arms. Finally, there was a danger of the whole Middle East coming under the dominance not so much of Egypt as of Russia. For all these reasons the French favoured action at an early date.

I had much sympathy with their views, but I was sure that we must first have recourse to the United Nations and do our best there. The Foreign Secretary and I undertook, however, that, if the Security Council showed itself incapable of maintaining international agreements, Britain would not stand aside and allow them to be flouted. If necessary we would be prepared to use whatever steps, including force, might be needed to re-establish respect for these obligations. The French Ministers agreed, though with some reluctance, to try out all the resources of the Security Council, on the strict understanding that there should be no abandonment of the original proposals approved by the eighteen powers. This was an attitude with which we were ourselves in full agreement.

On my return to London, I received a further long letter from Marshal Bulganin, who now objected to every action upon the Suez problem that the maritime powers had ever proposed or taken. The future of the canal was of little practical concern to Russia, but the Soviet Government saw an opportunity to fish in troubled waters and fish they did. This letter prompted me to telegraph President Eisenhower:

> You can be sure that we are fully alive to the wider dangers of the Middle East situation. They can be summed up in one word — Munich ...
>
> There is no doubt in my mind that Nasser, whether he likes it or not, is now effectively in Russian hands, just as Mussolini was in Hitler's. It would be as ineffective to show weakness to Nasser now in order to placate him as it was to show weakness to Mussolini. The only result was and would be to bring the two together.
>
> No doubt your people will have told you of the accumulating evidence of Egyptian plots in Libya, Saudi Arabia and Iraq. At any moment any of these may be touched off unless we can prove to the Middle East that Nasser is losing. That is why we are so concerned to do everything we can to make the Users' Club an effective instrument. If your ships under the Panamanian and Liberian flags would follow the example of those under your flag that would greatly help.
>
> I feel sure that anything which you can say or do to show firmness to Nasser at this time will help the peace by giving the Russians pause. As usual I send you my thoughts in this frank way.

This message was despatched to the President on October 1. The next day a damaging statement came from Mr. Dulles at a press conference. This, however unintentionally, was likely to make Nasser believe that if he held fast, the United States would fall apart from France and Britain over the seizure of the canal.

> The United States (the Secretary of State said) cannot be expected to identify itself 100 per cent either with the colonial powers or the powers uniquely concerned with the problem of getting independence as rapidly and as fully as possible. There were, I admit, differences of approach by the three nations to the Suez dispute, which perhaps arise from fundamental concepts. For while we stand together, and I hope we shall always stand together in treaty relations covering the North Atlantic, any areas encroaching in some form or manner on the problems of so-called colonialism find the United States playing a somewhat independent role. The shift from colonialism to independence will be going on for another fifty years, and I believe that the task of the United Nations is to try to see that this process moves forward in a constructive, evolutionary way, and does not come to a halt or go forward through violent, revolutionary processes which would be destructive of much good.

He then spoke of the Users' Association:

> There is talk about teeth being pulled out of the plan, but I know of no teeth: there were no teeth in it, as far as I am aware.

The representatives of the Users' Association countries were then assembled in London confidently awaiting the United States decision to pay the canal dues to their organization. These were the teeth. Mr. Dulles' statement was in conflict with the users' understanding of the United States Government's intentions. Our representative on the committee, Lord John Hope, reported exasperation and dismay in their ranks. The dispute over Nasser's seizure of the canal had, of course, nothing to do with colonialism, but was concerned with international rights. If the United States had to defend their treaty rights in the Panama Canal, they would not regard such action as colonialism, neither would I. Yet their rights in Panama are those of one nation, not of many nations, as at Suez.

## U.S. Sentiments

IT would be foolish to pretend that Mr. Dulles' remarks on colonialism did not represent his feelings and those of many of his countrymen. These sentiments certainly played their part in the reaction of some Americans to the Anglo-French intervention at Suez. It is worth while to probe deeper into the causes for the frequent divergences on colonialism, which have presented a continuing problem in Anglo-American relations and still do so, despite official denials.

With the passage of nearly two centuries since 1778, this issue should vex us less. George III has much to answer for. But it is too easy an explanation merely to take refuge in that monarch's mistaken judgments. Britain has had her share of responsibility for the instinctive American reaction to any question of colonialism. What is disturbing is its tendency to reappear at any critical moment in the relations of the United States with one of its Western allies. I have no doubt that in part these sentiments are due to a difference of approach to the general problem of relationship with what are often called dependent peoples. The United Kingdom has, for a century or more and in an increasing degree, applied herself to the trustee conception of her responsibilities towards colonial territories. As a result, we have for years past fostered and admired the growth of countries which were once colonies and have since become partners in the Commonwealth. Great nations like Canada and Australia, countries growing apace like New Zealand and the Union of South Africa, are the earliest examples. More have followed.

The United States point of view on trusteeship tends to differ from our own. In their judgment, there is nothing wrong in expending large sums of capital in the development of a country and deriving much gain from the process, the American companies or individuals accepting no responsibility for the administration of the country. This point of view is strongly held and there can be no doubt than in many parts of the world the results are satisfactory, both to the countries concerned and to the United States. On the other hand, this practice can also have unexpected consequences which seem less laudable. It remains a fact that two of the more backward countries in the Middle East and in Africa, Saudi Arabia and Liberia, are also two where American interests play a conspicuously large part.

Much of the sparring between the United States and Great Britain on colonial issues could certainly be removed if more was understood of the record of this country in the colonial sphere, especially since the beginning of the century. But the orderly development of self-government in an important territory, like Malaya or Nigeria, is not sensational news: a riot in Cyprus is. As a consequence, understanding grows slowly.

## Direct Talks

THE Foreign Secretary and M. Pineau made clear in their preliminary consultations with other representatives (on the Security Council) that they were determined to hold fast to the eighteen-power proposals as a basis for any negotiations with Egypt. Between the declared position of the eighteen users of the canal and Nasser's refusal of any international authority, there was no place for committees of mediation. The issues were clear cut, a decisive pronouncement was called for. From the outset, however, there had been in all countries those who were not prepared to see this dispute for what it was, the denial of an international engagement, recently reaffirmed by the Egyptian Government, and the seizure by force of international property. They preferred to look upon it as the expression of a nationalist mood in a country recently emancipated, for which, therefore, benevolent allowances must be made. This was broadly the Indian view.

Direct talks with the Egyptian Foreign Minister, Dr. Fawzi, began on October 9. They were conducted with firmness and patience by the French and British Foreign Secretaries. The Egyptian counter-proposals offered vague hopes for negotiation, but as the days went by they lost what little precision they had. In particular the Egyptians accepted no international authority and they offered no effective sanction for any breach of the principle of free navigation.

Meanwhile, a number of developments were serving, at least in appearance, to weaken the position of the eighteen powers in Egyptian minds. There were delays in setting up the Canal Users' Association for effective work. Fifteen members had so far joined, but no administrator had yet been appointed. As late as October 10, the American representative in London was still without authority to open a bank account into which canal dues could be paid. It had not even been firmly laid down and accepted that dues must be paid to the association. Unless the association had the power to withhold dues from Egypt, it would possess no safeguard against Egyptian interference with its members' ships. There was still a disturbing lack of unanimity within the Users' Club as to how dues should be apportioned; how much for the maintenance and development of the canal, how much in compensation to the Suez Canal Company and how much for payments to the Egyptian Government. The United States was inclining to the view that a considerable part of the dues ought to be paid to Egypt. We had never been willing to agree to this in advance of the settlement and felt growing exasperation at the constant whittling away of our position.

After ten days of discussion at the United Nations, a vote was now due in the Security Council. The resolution before the Council was substantially the one which we had agreed with the French and the United States. By skill and hard work, various weaker or vaguer alternative resolutions had been set aside, yet the outcome gave us only partial satisfaction. It confirmed our standpoint, but it brought us no nearer the solution we sought. The resolution under debate on October 13 consisted of two parts, the first part of which was passed unanimously. This laid down six principles by which it was agreed that any settlement of the Suez question must abide. At my suggestion these principles, which largely coincided with those outlined by Mr. Dulles in his speech at the first London Conference, had now been renamed 'requirements.' They ran as follows:

1. There should be free and open transit through the canal without discrimination, overt or covert.
2. The sovereignty of Egypt should be respected.
3. The operation of the canal should be insulated from the politics of any country.
4. The manner of fixing tolls and charges should be decided by agreement between Egypt and the users.
5. A fair proportion of the dues should be allotted to development.
6. In case of disputes, unresolved affairs between the Suez Canal Company and the Egyptian Government should be settled by arbitration.

The second part of the resolution declared that the proposals of the eighteen powers corresponded to these requirements and invited the Egyptian Government to put forward its proposals to give effect to them. It requested the Governments of Egypt, France and the United Kingdom to continue their interchanges. It also laid down that in the meantime the canal should offer free passage to all shipping. Thus we hoped to open a way for a test case on the banning of Israeli ships. It further declared that the Users' Association should receive the dues payable by the ships of its members, and that the association and the Egyptian nationalized authority should co-operate to ensure the satisfactory management of the canal. This part of the resolution was what mattered to us; it obtained nine votes. There were two against, the Soviet Foreign Secretary, Mr. Shepilov, and the Yugoslav representative. Mr. Shepilov's vote was a veto and so the operative part of the resolution was killed.

This was as far as our appeal to the United Nations took us. We were left with six principles, and principles are aimless unless translated into action. The Soviets having vetoed the part of the resolution which set out the action to be taken, no method was left for harnessing the principles. They just flapped in the air. Nor had a time limit been set to the interchanges expected of the French, British and Egyptian Governments. The way was open to endless procrastination by Egypt. Worse, it also lay open to her to renew her aggressive designs in other fields.

These discussions bowed out the practical proposals of the eighteen powers, which were our minimum requirement for the security of the canal. They were never allowed the limelight again. Though the Americans had been the first advocates of these proposals, the Administration showed no concern at their defeat by the communist veto. Beaming through rose-coloured spectacles, they acclaimed the six principles in their place. I soon learnt that the Soviet Government regarded the proceedings at the United Nations as a victory for Egypt and for them. In this they were undoubtedly right. I was not surprised when messages from our friends in the Middle East showed dismay at Nasser's swelling success.

It was clear enough to me where we were. The powers at the London Conference had worked out, with care and forethought, a scheme which would have made the Suez Canal part of an international system giving security for all. The United States had put its whole authority behind the scheme and her Secretary of State had introduced the proposals himself before the London Conference. Now all this was dead. It was of no use to fool ourselves on that account. We had been strung along over many months of negotiation from pretext to pretext, from device to device, and from contrivance to contrivance. At each stage in this weary pilgrimage we had seen our position weakened. Now we had gone to the United Nations itself. It was not at our wish that we had been so late to make an appeal there. Here was the result. Two communist powers, Yugoslavia and Soviet Russia, had voted against the only practical scheme in existence for the creation of an international system for the Suez Canal. As a consequence of the Soviet veto, the free world had recoiled, some with reluctance and some with relief. There was no one in that room at the United Nations, at the conclusion of the vote, who supposed for an instant that any life was left in the work of the London Conference. The Soviets had had their way and no amount of soothing optimism could conceal the truth.

Yet the notion gained currency that the Security Council had prepared the terms for a peaceful and just settlement of the dispute. Those who wished to assure themselves that the easy path is also the wise one, pointed to the six principles, which all the members of the Council had endorsed. Six principles, when it had taken us three months of negotiation to carry practical working proposals for the future of the canal to the United Nations, only to have them smothered. At the end of that time we were to rejoice at being offered six principles in their place. The truth was starkly clear to me. Plunder had paid off.

## International Concern

PERHAPS the most disturbing feature of all these discussions was the utter indifference shown by the United Nations to the international aspects of the crisis. The Suez Canal was the greatest international waterway in the world and had been internationally owned and administered. The founders of the United Nations believed that they were building an international order. It might be thought that one of the first duties of that order would be to protect the international organizations which already existed in the world, and to promote others. The guardian of internationalism might have been expected to defend this successful experiment. Nothing of the kind. From the start to the end of the business, not one single syllable of censure or regret was uttered by the United Nations, or on its behalf either by the Security Council or by the General Assembly, at the seizure of a great international waterway by force. It is inevitable that there will be a reckoning for this moral backsliding.

*On Sunday: Israel provoked by Fedayeen attacks and moves in Jordan.*

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## THE EDEN MEMOIRS—VIII

*The U.N. discussed the Suez Resolution in October and finally adopted the "six principles" which France and Britain were unable to translate into any action.*


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# Economic News from Abroad

**Metallurgical Revolution**

● One major reason for the persistent coal crisis is now seen in new techniques of iron making which are still in a preliminary stage and may eventually result in reducing demand for coke and coal even more. Eight years ago the production of one ton of pig iron required a ton of coke, but today this has been reduced to 0.62 tons of coke and some efficient plants need no more than 0.7 ton. Moreover, the increased use of low-grade iron ores the world over has brought in its wake the necessity to concentrate the ore, which requires crushing and thus paves the way for new types of furnaces based on pelletization and making possible a much more thorough mixture of ore and coke than previously.

New techniques developed in the U.S. (RN process) and in Germany (Krupp-Renn process) eliminate the blast furnace altogether. The ore-dust is mixed with coke and coal powder and reduced in an almost horizontal rotary kiln at only 1200° centigrade. Slow rotation of the kiln makes for good mixing. There is no more tapping or run-off of molten iron. The product, viscous and dough-like, is crushed and ground; the iron particles are separated magnetically, pressed into bricks and sent straight to the steel furnace. In this process, coal can also be replaced by oil or gas.

Even more revolutionary is the German CO-C process, which has not yet outgrown the pilot plant stage. Ore dust is blown into a reaction chamber with a current of hydrogen gas or of carbon monoxide, and reduced at a temperature of no more than 800° to 900° centigrade, part of the heat being supplied by the chemical reaction itself. Only 1,200 cu.m. of carbon monoxide are required to make a ton of iron by this process.

Oxygen is now coming into use for the production of high-grade steels with less fuel. Thus coal will soon become little more than a raw material for the chemical industry.

**Nylon-Rayon War**

● The battle between producers of nylon and rayon tire cord is in full swing in the U.S. The latest moves were price reductions by five to nine cents per pound by Du Pont and other nylon cord producers eager to get a share in the passenger car field, virtually 100 per cent dominated by rayon cord. However, Rogosin's Beaunit Mills and American Viscose have followed suit by reducing their prices so as to maintain the previous "spread."

**Panama Expansion**

● A decision is expected shortly on the development of the Panama Canal in view of the steadily rising volume of traffic. During the fiscal year that ended in June last, over 11,000 ships passed the Canal, a volume which was not forecast until the year 1970. Moreover, the size of the vessels using the Canal is steadily increasing, making it more difficult to get them through the locks. It has therefore been proposed to build an overflow canal in Nicaragua or to dig down to sea level at the site of the present canal so as to dispense with the use of locks. However, the latter project — which was indeed the plan of the first Panama Company and eventually brought about its proverbial failure — would cost the vast amount of $2,600m. Canal tolls totalled $46.5m. in 1958, a rise of $9.3m. over 1954, but the net profit rose only from $2m. to $3.8m., largely due to the higher pay granted in 1956 to local labourers (to whom the U.S. minimum wage of $1 per hour now applies) and to increased expenditure for maintenance and improvements.

**Finnish Metal Drive**

● The Finnish metal industry, which was ridiculed several years ago and indeed developed largely under the stress of compensation deliveries to Russia, is now engaged in a powerful export drive — including even tractors — and prospects for success are considered favourable. In 1959, 30 per cent of Finland's metal goods exports went to Western markets, and the proportion is rising steadily. Most of these exports are handled by the Metex Corporation, which has 42 members with 86 factories and an annual turnover of $285m. Finland's success is due to the solid quality of her products, and to the far-reaching specialization of individual producers, made possible by cooperation in marketing. Metex has also applied a far-sighted marketing policy, concentrating on "semi-developed" markets such as South America. Following the expansion of the metal-consuming engineering industry, a steel mill is now planned — to be financed by part of the 500m.-ruble loan that Finland recently obtained from Russia, although experts doubt whether it would be an economic proposition.

## Netherlands Trade Mission in Egypt

A 10-MAN Netherlands Trade Mission is at present visiting Egypt and the Sudan to tighten trade contacts and explore industrial needs.

The head of the mission, Mr. H. H. Wemmers, the President-Director of the Netherlands State Mines, stated during his stay in Egypt that Dutch industry has offered to Egypt to build a sugar refinery, a chemical factory and a fertilizer plant and to supply equipment for milk pasteurization.

Mr. Wemmers added that there were still certain difficulties in the way of agreement on credit facilities and payment, but he was confident that the necessary finances could be found for all of these important projects.

The mission was organized by Dr. W. van Reyen, one of the Directors of the Royal Netherlands Trade Fair at Utrecht. H. B.

THE JERUSALEM POST

Friday, February 5, 1960

THE recent order empowering the authorities to fix export quotas for cotton spinneries is a step backward from the liberalisation policy professed — and increasingly practiced — by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. For once, the authorities have fallen back upon the sweeping powers vested in them by Control of Commodities and Services Law, and proclaim that export quotas may be imposed upon manufacturers regardless of their willingness or of business considerations. Reportedly, the quota envisaged by the Ministry may be about 30 per cent of the total yarn output, a high proportion indeed for an industry which was until quite recently used to selling almost exclusively to the home market.

INDUSTRY'S JOB

However, the industry's reaction to this drastic move has been more restrained than one might have expected, and insiders doubt whether the order will ever be put to a practical test. Moreover, while on the face of it the cotton industry is in the throes of a crisis caused by excessive capacity, more spinneries are being built to start producing in the near future, bringing our aggregate cotton yarn output to perhaps double the present figure.

This expansion — largely induced by liberal government loans — has been violently attacked by those who maintain that it was planned in a cavalier way and bound to end in disaster; but experts — including leading cotton spinners — have solidly supported the scheme, pointing out that a certain minimum size was required for the industry's economic viability, that an efficient industry would be able to dispose of part of its output abroad despite stiff international competition, and that the only way to achieve this end was to expand productive capacity beyond the home market's actual requirements so as to generate competition and to force manufacturers to look for overseas orders.

As a matter of fact, things are moving that way. Cotton yarn exports rose from almost nil to about 500 tons (worth some $450,000) in 1959, and may multiply further this year provided the cost problems involved are solved in a satisfactory manner. However, the fact that the government has resorted to the big stick of physical control plainly shows that several hurdles have yet to be overcome and that the authorities do not rely on the producers' initiative — whether competitive or cooperative — in this respect.

As one might have expected, the debate between the spinners and the export authorities is on the premium to be paid for the added value earned abroad. While the spinners want 84 agoras per kg. of 20s. count yarn from the Mitex export company to offset their production costs, the Ministry has been ready to concede 65 agoras (as compared to the 55 paid hitherto). However, some compromise will presumably be arrived at, for important though the problem is, it is not to be taken too tragically: the export of yarns has never been expected to play much of a role in our foreign trade.

This export became necessary because the spinning industry, which had long lagged behind weaving and confectionery, was enlarged to the point where at present it has capacity to spare. But to use those spindles for exporting standard yarns in which competition is stiffest would be a hopeless and foolish venture. While the average count of cotton yarn spun in this country is still under 20s., it is 30s. in Italy and Japan, about 40s. in the U.S. and in Russia and even higher in Switzerland and in Britain. Moreover, sales prospects are better and the percentage of added value is higher in fabric exports — as Ata demonstrated long ago and as is still obvious. Incidentally, shifting production accordingly is bound to increase employment, while the amount of yarn spun will be reduced, because more spindles are required to produce a kilo of fine yarn than a kilo of thick one.

Efforts should thus concentrate henceforth on improving the quality of our textile products and on developing these branches in which skill, taste and know-how play an important part. The government has helped the industry to acquire tools and facilities for production; it is now prodding the manufacturers — perhaps somewhat heavy-handedly — to make further steps; but they cannot expect to have their job done for them by someone else.

## NEW LUXURY HOTEL FOR LYDDA AIRPORT

Artist's impression of the new luxury hotel to be built near Lydda airport. The designer is architect David Aloni. The cornerstone of the hotel was laid last weekend.

# P.E.C. Joins Gas-Electricity Battle

## Household and Industrial Power Consumption Rising

Jerusalem Post Reporter

FIGURES for electric current sales in October-November 1959 confirm that household consumption of electricity is rising. They increased by 13 per cent over the corresponding months of 1958. The increase in industrial consumption, however, was a full 21 per cent. On the other hand, irrigation consumed only five per cent more than in the preceding year, due to the fact that in 1958 the first rain had come somewhat belated. The aggregate consumption of electricity rose by 13 per cent in October-November 1959 over the same period in 1958.

These data also throw into relief the changes that have taken place in the pattern of electricity consumption in the course of the last few years. Although household consumption is again on the rise, it is still far below what it was several years ago. In the 13 months ending November 1959 "sundry" electrical consumption — which includes commercial and institutional users and urban water works as well as private households — amounted to 432m. kwh., i.e. 13 per cent less than in 1955 and 26 per cent less than in the record year 1956, before power consumption was hit by controls and prohibitive tariffs introduced during Sinai. As a result, "sundry" sales accounted for only 35 per cent of the total in the past year as compared with 40 per cent in 1956. Yet it is these sales that are the most remunerative for the PEC. In order to check the decline, the company has introduced a reduced tariff for water heating and is planning additional reductions and credit facilities for electrical household appliances.

The drop in electricity consumption has been offset by the rapid increase in the use of kitchen gas: 32,000 tons supplied in 1959 as against 7,500 tons supplied in 1958. However, this development seems to have spent its force by now, and of late the rise in consumption has slowed down considerably — doubtless due largely to the renewed competition of electricity. While gas sales had soared by almost 40 per cent in 1958, the annual rate of increase was 25 per cent in the first half of 1959, in the year's third quarter it had dropped to 11 per cent, i.e. somewhat less than the current annual rate of increase in household sales of electricity.

# Shoe Retailers Fix Own Prices

By Our Economic Editor

RETAIL trade margins for footwear amount as a rule to 20-25 per cent of the selling price, according to a working paper prepared by the Income Tax authorities. The margin may go up to 30 per cent for high-quality women's shoes, and to even more for fashionable shoes sold in special shoe salons; it drops for work shoes, sandals and slippers. This represents a mark-up of 22 to 55 per cent (and more for fashion articles involving special sales risks) over the factory price.

Employment figures in the shoe trade and the shoe industry are of interest in this connection. According to a survey recently published by the Central Bureau of Statistics shoes were sold in 483 retail shops employing 1,100, including owners and their relatives. These figures do not, however, include shoemakers, most of whom are also engaged in selling footwear. On the other hand, in the leather industry — including several production lines besides shoes (hand bags, suitcases, maps, etc.) — employment totalled 3,000 people in 1956 and is not likely to have expanded much since. Thus, shoe marketing employed — roughly speaking — one third (if not more) of the number of people employed in shoe production.

In Tel Aviv and Haifa it was found that one shoe shop served an average of about 2,500 people; the number was almost 6,000 in Jerusalem, and double that in rural districts. However, the urban shops also cater to rural customers, particularly for the better grades of shoes. Further, most of the demand of nomadmal and some other settlements is supplied directly by wholesale cooperative stores. The average number of employees per shoe shop is 2.5 (including owners) for the entire country, with Haifa and Jerusalem having relatively the biggest shops. There is thus one employee in the shoe trade for each 1,830 inhabitants.

The average turnover of a small owner-operated shop was estimated by the tax authorities at IL45,000 in 1958. In the bigger shops the estimated turnover increased by amounts progressing from IL35,000 to IL80,000 per additional employee. In the past few years sales have been briskest in ladies' shoes, and the general level of sales and profits has been satisfactory, though of late competition has become stiffer and a growing number of shops have spent a good deal of money on improving the interior and introducing various facilities to attract and please customers.

**Different Prices**

One interesting practice of this trade is that — contrary to the situation in textiles — virtually no direct retail marketing is done by the shoe producers. The retailer's dominant position is so strong that they fix the sales prices in accordance with what they estimate the market will bear and with the individual shop's clientele and reputation, and not necessarily in accordance with factory prices, with the result that shoes of similar quality — and sometimes even identical shoes made by the same manufacturer — are sold at different prices in different shops, some of which even offer them under their own trade names.

## Hamashbir Plants Raise Earnings

THE gross earnings of two Hamashbir Hamercazi plants will be considerably increased this year, it was learned here on Sunday.

The gross of the Sillim textile plant will be doubled, reaching IL7m. instead of the IL3,880,000 of 1959. New machinery will enable the factory to produce much thinner threads. Upon the implementation of present plans, gross earnings are expected to reach IL8.5m. annually.

The new oven in the Lahmenu bakery, owned jointly by Hamashbir Hamerkazi, Hamashbir Laoleh and the Tel Aviv Consumers Association, has resulted in a 31 per cent increase in production. Gross earnings of the bakery are expected to reach IL2m. this year as compared to last year's IL1,600,000, the public relations director of Hamashbir Hamercazi announces.

## Hebrew Names for Israel Wines

Jerusalem Post Reporter

THE International Wine Growers Association recently announced that Israel-grown wines would no longer be identified by use of the general continental descriptions usually linked with geographical locations.

Israel champagne will henceforth be labelled "Sasonis" from the Hebrew word for "bubbly"; Israel port will be called "Partom," the name of a wine mentioned in the Books of Esther and Daniel, in Jewish religious lore; sauternes will be known as "Lavan Atik," meaning "Old White Wine," and sherry will be called "Shariar," a word of Aramaic origin. The rich red wine known as Pommard will hereafter be listed as "Nimrod."

# Hadera Paper Mills Instals Latest in Equipment

WHEN the Hadera Paper Mills start producing paper pulp industrially this month, in another "first" for this part of the world, its $6m. worth of additional equipment will include a number of novel devices developed in two years of research and experimenting in order to produce pulp from corn stalks and straw at something less than a prohibitive cost.

AIPM requested the Israel Farm Machinery Institute of the Agricultural Research Station to examine ways and means of cutting harvesting costs. As a result of these investigations, the Mills commissioned the Yifat Iron Works to build them a forage chopper combining two standard-size silage harvesters. The machine cuts a swath that is nearly four metres wide, chopping down four rows of corn at a time. The units are joined in such a manner that each can rise or descend independently to follow the contours of the field, and the four chutes blow the chopped material from all four rows into one windrow.

For the baling, a high-density baler built by J. A. Freeman of Portland, Ore., was selected. The bales, weighing 45 kilos instead of 15, can be transported at less than half the cost of low-density bales. The machine bales five tons an hour, and costs are reduced further by the use of diesel oil. What is more, all this equipment is being utilized in baling straw as well as corn stalks.

At the mills, which are expected to handle 45,000 tons of raw material a year, a crane and special platforms have been designed. The crane will unload the trucks and place the bales in ricks at a rate of 20 tons per hour. During the peak period of September through November, more than 250 tons will be unloaded and stacked every day.

**Giant Ricks**

The ricks will be 40 metres long, 15 metres wide and nearly 10 metres high. The uppermost layer will consist of straw bales, which will protect the cornstalk bales below them from the rain. However, the painted shape of the ricks and proper stacking are expected to make it possible to leave two-thirds of the straw in the top layer in usable condition even after the rains.

A final and novel innovation will be the conveyance of the bales to the mill by way of flumes, i.e. in water channels, which involves the lowest maintenance and operating costs. The Technion has worked out the specifications required here: a rectangular channel 75 centimetres wide and 80 centimetres deep, with a gradient of .001. A flow depth of 18 centimetres and a discharge of 200 cubic metres per hour will put through ten tons of bales per hour. The water in the mills will be mill effluent.

S.G.

Haifa engineer and architect Theodor Menkes has designed this electrically driven trolley to operate above and below ground. He claims it will help solve Tel Aviv's arterial traffic problem.

# 'Underground Roller-Coaster' Suggested for Tel Aviv

By YA'ACOV ARDON
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL Aviv is suffering from an acute hardening of its traffic arteries. The streets are too narrow, there is too little space for parking; yet the population and the movement of men and goods keep growing every year.

If motor vehicles are viewed as machinery and their rate of progress through the city streets as output, the inefficiency of performance is a challenge to every engineer and economist. And indeed, all manner of solutions have been offered. A proposed tube railway à la Paris or London has been rejected as far too expensive to be economic. Not long ago, however, a Haifa engineer and architect, Mr. Theodor Menkes, submitted a scheme that attempts to keep investment within reasonable bounds.

**Shallow Shafts**

Three elements militate against any "tube" scheme: the staggering price of deep excavation in Tel Aviv's sandy soil — the difficulty of water-proofing the tube to keep out the groundwater which rises up to 2.5 metres below the surface; and the cost of constructing two-way escalators between the stations and street level.

Instead, Mr. Menkes proposes that shallow shafts, no deeper than 2.50 metres, should be excavated below the sidewalks, a technically simple affair. In the shafts, an electrically-driven trolley system of short trains would operate, each consisting of only a few tiny coaches to ensure a short horizontal and vertical turning radius.

The coaches would be open, only 2.25m. wide, would seat six passengers each, two abreast, and would have a luggage compartment. Thus each train would carry only 30 to 40 passengers, but they would run at intervals of only a few minutes, varying with the intensity of traffic. Coaches would also be added on or taken off to meet hourly changing needs.

The trains would run automatically and be unmanned. Station platforms and coach floors would be on the same level, which would allow passengers to get on and off quickly and conveniently.

Mr. Menkes prescribes rubber wheels for the coaches, to keep noise at a minimum. Descent from the street level would be by 10 steps at the most and often less. At the more scenic points, Mr. Menkes, an architect with a sense for aesthetic values, would like his underground shafts to rise overhead above the streets. The trains would run on transparent bridges through which the passenger's eyes could rove and view the city's beauty spots.

Not that Mr. Menkes would keep the passenger in physical or spiritual darkness while he is travelling underground. The shafts below the pavement would not only be air-conditioned and brightly lit, but along the tracks Mr. Menkes foresees the rise of shop-windows, art displays, kiosks, shopping centres, amusement features for old and young and other attractions, with the street-level the only limit. To divert the entertainment-hungry Tel Avivians further and to shorten travel time by psychological means, he would have them listen to various kinds of music during halts at stations.

**Frequent Stops**

The scheme calls for stops at intervals of 400 metres so that no passenger would have to walk farther than 200 metres. The network of tracks is to take the form of an outer ring (not strictly circular) and four parallel lines, fairly equidistant from one another, cutting across the area thus delimited.

Mr. Menkes estimates the cost of his system at roughly IL40m. He believes that because it can convey up to 1,800,000 passengers a day (about 130,000 travel by bus), the city area could then be more closely populated with taller buildings.

Former Mayor Levanon has described the scheme as "a dream," but Mr. Menkes is not discouraged. He promises many advantages. Transport would be speeded up and travel time between any two points would be precisely predictable at any hour of the clock. Bus traffic above ground would be reduced, if not eliminated altogether. The accident rate would fall; and car traffic would flow faster on emptier roads.

## Stocks and Commodities

### Selected Ordinary Better — Linked Idle

CONDITIONS were generally quiet on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange, with some ordinary shares advancing further, but the rise was less spectacular than in previous weeks. Otzar Hityashvut Hayehudim advanced by eight points, General Mortgage Bank Ordinary by a further 13, Bank Leumi Investment by five, Ellern Investment by three, Africa Palestine by seven, I.L.D.C. by three and Tevaby five. Delek were only one point up, Palestine Potash A Ordinary six, Yam Hamelach B Founders three. On the other hand Ata, Kurdaneh, Melier, Assia, Palestine Cold Storage and American-Israeli Paper Mills were slightly lower on Wednesday than a week ago.

Recent developments on the Syrian border had no effect whatever on the market.

In the linked bond section prices appeared to have settled down at lower levels; not much interest is displayed at present. Although here and there some hardening tendency was apparent the bulk of the bonds were generally lower on Wednesday than a week ago.

### New York Attempting Recovery

AFTER sustaining very heavy losses the New York Stock Exchange showed signs of slight recovery. On January 29 the Dow Jones Average for 30 industrials reached a low of 622.62 in comparison with 685.47 on January 5, i.e. some 62 points below the all-time peak. Commentators explain the drop as partly seasonal and partly caused by the fact that since short-term government securities pay five per cent, institutional investors are tempted to put more money into bonds and less into stocks. The recent high levels were also considered overpriced in terms of immediate earnings. However, earnings remain good and cash dividends reported by U.S. Corporations in 1959 climbed from $11,900m. the year before to an all-time peak of $12,700m.

On February 1 and 2 some signs of recovery were apparent and the Dow Jones index went up to 636.91, i.e. some 14 points above the low level of January 29. On February 3, however, it withdrew again to 630.97.

**Profit-taking in Paris**

AFTER a sharp advance on the political developments in Algiers profit-taking set in on the Paris Bourse, but the undertone remained favourable. Oils and North-African shares remained in favour.

The markets of Brussels, Bonn, Zurich and Amsterdam were steady, with foreign buying stimulated, particularly in Bonn, by the collapse of the Algerian rebellion. The improvement on Wall Street at the beginning of the week was partly reflected on European markets.

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# Further Expansion of Dagon Silo Planned

By Our Economic Editor

THE Dagon company in Haifa is negotiating with the Government for an expansion of its grain silo from its present storage capacity of 20,000 tons to 70,000 tons, in order to be able to cope with the expected increase in the volume of imports.

Last year the silo handled 660,000 tons of grain and oilseed and thus reached a turnover 33 times its storage capacity, which is a world record in this respect.

In Europe the maximum volume handled by silos is only eight times storage capacity, and in the U.S. the maximum does not exceed 20 times capacity.

The silo now accounts for over 45 per cent of the dry good imports of the Haifa harbour, and the speedy handling of unloading operations which it makes possible has been a major factor in reducing the berthing time of cargo vessels, thus increasing the port's operating capacity. Congestion is now unusual even during the busy winter season.

A new wing is now being built by Soiel Boneh, with a storage capacity of 25,000 tons. It is assumed that when further expansion is approved the contractor will also be Soiel Boneh. Also, in September the management installed a pneumatic elevator that raised the silo's grain-discharging capacity to 2,000 tons per 24 hours — more than in any of the traditional grain ports of Western Europe like Hamburg or Rotterdam.

An important factor in speeding up the grain turnover has also been the steady rise in the percentage of grain handled in bulk. When the silo was first put into operation, most of the grain — even when imported in bulk — had to be bagged for local haulage in view of the shortage of storage facilities and suitable trucks. But since then a network of local and regional silos for food and fodder grains has spread out, financed by special loans from government sources, and the number of suitable lorries and railway wagons has considerably increased. As a result the share of bulk deliveries in total shipments has risen from 25 per cent in 1956 to 70 per cent.

**Decrease in Cost**

It is of special interest that the silo's charge per ton of grain handled has steadily decreased as turnover rose, in accordance with the terms of the concession which provide for a fixed profit rate based on the capital invested. These terms came initially under a barrage of criticism for they were interpreted as guaranteeing the company an income irrespective of the volume of cargo actually handled. In the event, the picture has completely changed due to the rapid rise in turnover.

The company is paying a dividend of 4.5 per cent on its preference shares and — since 1958 — eight per cent on its ordinary stock. The net profit has, however, scarcely risen in the past three years, notwithstanding the considerable rise in the volume of grain handled.

### Holiday in Europe

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# Teamwork Key to Efficiency

By Our Economic Correspondent

DURING World War II, when U.S. plants had to be converted to war production in a hurry, there was no time to put up assembly lines in the traditional manner, assigning each operative to a specific and well-defined task. Instead of working out manufacturing techniques and processes to the last detail, planners could do no more than outline them, leaving groups of workers to decide among themselves who would do what and to get the job done in the shortest possible time.

To the surprise of the management the workers' teams not only produced items more quickly than along the assembly line but also introduced important improvements in the manufacturing process itself. Teamwork had been so good and the members of the group so willing to cooperate with each other that the mechanical device of the assembly line, only designed, after all, to ensure coordination, could be dispensed with.

Another instance of the importance of the team spirit is afforded by a study conducted about the same time into the optimum conditions of heat and lighting of a U.S. plant. The experts, who were trying out a series of innovations all designed to make conditions more comfortable for the operatives, had secured the cooperation of the workers in reporting the results and in making suggestions, and production rose steadily as the experiments progressed. Then, without informing the workers, the experts brought back working conditions to where they had been at the start of the experiments. Production, far from falling, continued to rise. The interest of the workers and their team spirit had been aroused to such an extent that they were able to overcome physical handicaps without even being aware of it.

This does not mean that adequate physical working conditions should not be provided as a matter of course; but they will not suffice unless the spirit of cooperation is properly developed; and while technical progress has been quick in this country, the spirit of cooperation is often absent.

**Organization — Not Spirit**

This is the more striking in view of the fact that Israel prides itself on being one of the most progressive of cooperative countries, mutual help being the very basis of the bulk of its agriculture and a great many of its industrial, craft and service enterprises. But this sort of cooperation springs from organization, not necessarily from the spirit of teamwork. It is no longer based on the wish to make life easier for one's co-worker, but on statutes. The inadequacy of this formal sort of cooperation was demonstrated when the moshav movement tried to strengthen the principle by basing it on law, and the attempt had to be abandoned.

Cooperation is the basis of smooth working processes wherever more than one man is needed, but it is just as vitally required between different groups working on the same project as within the teams themselves. Lack of it engenders our notorious delays in Israel factories; jobs take longer than necessary, work is not delivered as promised. The usual explanation for this is lack of discipline and the happy-go-lucky attitude that is a heritage of days when labour-saving equipment was less ubiquitous and time was less at a premium. There is a grain of truth in all the arguments but the main reason is lack of coordination.

The official who sends members of the public back empty-handed and the craftsman who does not deliver his work on time plead that the colleagues on whom they in turn were dependent did not do their part of the job, did not keep their promises or did not back them up. This produces the widespread attitude that takes delays for granted. Yet how many workdays are lost every week by dozens of kibbutz members who run after loans in various banks on the appointed days but are only sent back again? How much do endless trips to Jerusalem cost our industry because licences or payments are not delivered in time? This lack of cooperation sets in motion a chain reaction of irritability, promises carelessly given and arrears in work. It is all put down to poor organization, but organization depends on human relations.

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*Ingathered Exiles (VII)* — *By Maurice Carr*

# A SAINTLY CREW

**But all the Jews who dwell in Israel have ceased to be exiles. There is a small, a very small group of religious zealots, calling themselves the Guardians of the City, the Natorei Karta, who spurn Israel ethnically. They have pronounced anathema on the spirited and secular builders of the Jewish state, on its rabbis and pioneers, its thinkers and workers. The upbuilding of the Land of Israel, they claim, is a mission which must be left to the Messiah. Finding the millennium, they crave martyrdom for themselves and, more especially, for those of their co-religionists who believe that it is God's will that the long-persecuted Jews should at last assert their human dignity and their right, not only to survive, but to live as free men.**

**This report of encounters with the Natorei Karta leaders is presented as a study in arrested historical development: here are men who regard it as their sacred duty to drape their bodies in medieval cottons and their minds in medieval ways of thought. While the mainstream of Judaism flows onwards in the river of life, the Natorei Karta folk remain a little pool apart stagnating in the past. The relativity of time is a phenomenon to be observed among people no among celestial bodies.**

**The Natorei Karta Jews merit attention as bearers of intolerance in its purest form. Intolerance is like poison. In minute doses it may have beneficial medicinal effects. Crystallised, unadulterated, it becomes lethal.**

* * *

IT was one of those glorious mornings in Jerusalem when, in the shimmering light, the very stones seem to be alive and breathing, and when even the mean streets of Mea She'arim are touched with a golden, a Biblical splendour.

A sunlit flight of steps led up into a house of worship-and-study, its interior murky with Talmudic chants and shadows. Jews, bent over sacred tomes, were swaying wildly like trees in a storm. One man alone sat bolt upright, motionless as a rock. This was Amram Blau, supreme warrior-prophet of the *Natorei Karta*. Everything about him was soldierly, straight. His fair, greying beard made a perpendicular sweep down to his chest. His sidelocks, quite flattened out, hung down from his ears to his broad shoulders. There was a hard, aloof sparkle in his small, light-blue eyes, set close to the nose. Perched squarely on his head was a black astrakhan cap of the kind worn by Cossacks; it looked somehow incomplete without a horse and a whip.

With a soft greeting "*Sholem aleichem!*" he gingerly accepted my proferred hand. After all, it might be that of an unbeliever, for aught he knew. I was a stranger, manifestly a none-too-pious Jew whose chin was clean-shaven. While he shrank from physical contact, he was prepared to answer my questions on my promise (which I now strictly fulfil) to record his words with absolute faithfulness.

I said: "Has it ever occurred to you, after the recent massacre of six million Jews, that it may be Heaven's will that the survivors should be gathered into the ancestral land? Ordinary morals weep when they recall how Jewish children were flung into the crematoria. Is it not conceivable that the merciful Lord has at last taken pity on us?"

Unhesitatingly, with a little smile, Amram Blau answered: "The six million perished victims of Zionism. Our sages and saints of the Talmud adjured the Jews not to go up to the Land of Israel by main force; not to rebel against the nations; not to hasten, to anticipate, the 'end of the days' when Zion will be rebuilt. Zionism has violated all three precepts. And the punishment was — the holocaust. Previously we were unable quite to grasp the Talmudic warning; but now it has been made clear to us.

"A decree went out from Heaven," continued Amram Blau, "that the Jews should be like wild game, like deer, which any hunter is free to stalk and slaughter. Hitler was an instrument in the hands of Providence. Why should so wicked a man be picked as a scourge? It is written that evil shall be wrought by the sinful and good by the righteous.

"You ask why were the devout Jews the first to be struck down? It is written that when a fire sweeps through the fields to destroy the thorns, the wheat also shall be burned.

"Why, long before Herzl and Zionism, were Jews burned at the stake in the Spanish Inquisition? That was different. Then the opportunity was given to a Jew to die for *kiddush hashem*, a martyr's death for the Holy Name." Here Amram Blau heaved a yearning sigh. "We have been dispersed and persecuted for two thousand years? What of it? We were sent into exile because we had sinned, and we must not try to evade punishment. It is written that Jewry among the nations is like a sheep among seventy wolves, all alike bloodthirsty. But a sheep has a shepherd — ours is the Torah. Let us not stray from it, and let us not revolt against the nations."

"But," I objected, "is it right for a Jew to rise up against his fellow-Jews, to fight the Jewish State? Is it right for a Jew to throw stones, on the Sabbath, at another Jew who rides in a car on the day of rest? And I have seen it happen many times. Is it not written that love for Jews is a great, a necessary virtue?"

Amram Blau declared: "Your eyes must have played you false. A Jew may not lift a stone on the Sabbath, nor is he permitted at any time to hurl it at another Jew. On the other hand, you must understand that when a Jew abandons the Torah — and if he doubts one syllable of it, he doubts all — then he is no longer a Jew. He becomes a creature of wickedness. To do such a one to death is an imperative duty. Its performance requires power. We lack the power. So there you are! We have no power, so we have no power, so we do what we can!"

I suggested that the Jews in the *kibbutzim*, at least the religious ones, were doing works that might be pleasing in the sight of the Lord. They said their prayers, and at the same time were helping to fructify the Holy Land; where, until a little while ago, the wilderness had prevailed, now milk and honey were beginning to flow again.

"No," he said, "the people of the *kibbutzim* are not Jews. Those who claim to be true to the Torah yet go hand in hand with the Zionists are the worst of the lot. Of course, even a good Jew is liable to yield to temptation. The flesh is weak. But if he holds basically to the Torah and repents, he will be forgiven. Is it not written that penitence on earth is sweeter than all the delights of the hereafter?"

Amram Blau is himself a penitent. He does not care to talk of these things. But some forty years ago, when the Arabs perpetrated their first slaughter, he was misguided enough to call upon his fellow Talmud students at a *yeshivu* in the Old City of Jerusalem to form a self-defence unit. By way of training, they used to wrestle among themselves, and Amram Blau proved a veritable champion, against whom none could stand.

Later still, surely prompted by Satan, he collected funds for the purchase of ground a little way out of Jerusalem, near Nebi Samuel, where the last of the Biblical Judges lies buried. The idea was to set up a holy community of tillers of the soil. But the terrain, now part of the Kingdom of Jordan (to whom the *Natorei Karta* professed allegiance), became inaccessible through Arab hostility. To the ruined investors this seemed a calamity; but in reality they had cause to rejoice. For, as Amram Blau came to realise afterwards, had the Jews settled on their land, in taking up the plough they would have laid down their sanctity.

Amram Blau perceived his error in good time. He also took to heart the terrifying example of his brother, Moshe. Now, Moshe (may Heaven pardon him and may his soul rest in peace!) placed his silvery tongue — he was a gifted orator — at the service of the Agudat Yisrael Party, which, for all its pretensions to punctilious orthodoxy, yet collaborates with the Devil, that is, with the State of Israel. It is frightful to think that such a Moshe should have issued from the same womb as an Amram Blau. It is even told of this Moshe that one day he was riding in a bus and a young woman sat down in the vacant seat beside him. His companions beckoned to him frantically to get up at once and flee the touch of the brazen female. But he never stirred until the next stop was reached, and there he alighted although he had not reached his destination. Pressed afterwards to explain why he had acted in this bizarre fashion, he said: "I did not want to offend a Daughter of Israel, who did not know she was doing wrong." Such misplaced gentleness, such crazy consideration, may yet be the undoing of the two-legged species and bring down upon it a fate worse than that of Sodom and Gemorrah.

As for Amram Blau, after stumbling at the *yeshivu* and at Nebi Samuel, he saw the light and resolved to follow it unerringly through poverty and misery, come what may. In childhood, he had revelled in the ease of a household *tzu Got un tzu leit*, at peace with God and society. His father, Itzhak Shlomo (of blessed memory!) was a mighty Talmudist and at the same time a wealthy shopkeeper. Amram himself has always largely depended on "mannah," as he expresses it in a faintly amused tone. It is his wife who, in between frequent child-bearing, earned a pittance for the family by the sewing of caftans for *hassidim*, while he devoted himself utterly to holy matters.

A born Jerusalemite, Amram Blau has reason enough to detest the Zionists who desecrated Zion. In the good old days, a Jew who came out of the Dispersion to lament at the Wailing Wall and to look out for the arrival of the Messiah was like the dove sent forth from Noah's ark to ascertain if the flood — the deluge of sorrow — was subsiding. Such a Jew was privileged, as it were, to peep in through the gates of deliverance. And was not the pilgrimage to the Holy Land in itself a magnificently arduous accomplishment? Alone the going up from Jaffa to Jerusalem, on donkey-back or afoot, took days. And the voyage across the Mediterranean in a sailboat was a feat not to be sneezed at, either.

With Palestine under the rule of the Ottoman Empire, the machine-age stayed where it belonged — in the ugly outer world. Then came the Great War, the Balfour Declaration, the British, and hosts of Jews — new Jews, strong Jews, proud Jews versed in the diabolical ways and skills of the 20th century. This the old-time native-born Jews no less than the old-time Arabs of the devastated Land of the Bible bitterly resented. It was outrageous.

Many Old City Jews adapted themselves to the changed conditions, and their children have become farmers, soldiers, factory-workers, scientists, diplomats. But a tiny hard core of loyalists would not surrender. Amram Blau, who himself wavered, took command of the *Natorei Karta*. He and his like would not depart a hair's breadth from their ancient ways. And yet, unwittingly, they became different. How could ever Amram Blau have developed into a commander of warlike hosts if there were no Jewish State which he could loathe and fight?

Thus was Amram Blau able, during Israel's War of Liberation, to march with a white flag in his hand at the head of his *Natorei Karta* to place themselves under the protection of Abdullah, King of Jordan, and it was not his fault if the Arab Legion sent them packing.

Whenever the *Natorei Karta* legions go forth to do battle, Amram Blau plants himself in the most exposed position, quietly waiting with folded arms for violence to be done to him. When arrested, he disdains to defend himself in the courts of Israel whose jurisdiction he ignores. As the Yiddish saying goes — a beautifully juicy Yiddish is the vernacular of the *Natorei Karta* folk who reserve Hebrew for sacred usage only — Amram Blau has been in and out of prison "every Monday and Thursday."

After doing nine months in gaol, when he went out to partake in yet another *Natorei Karta* riot, Amram Blau was smitten, tormented, humiliated horribly. This is what happened. His wife, who has but a limited intelligence — what can one expect of a woman? — came running up, breathless. "Amram," she said, "you're going home!" And he went, in all docility. None can blame him. A man may stand up to the police, to a whole army, to Inquisitors and Gestapo hounds; but nobody, just nobody, not even an Amram Blau, can indulge in heroics with an angry wife.

In spite of everything, a happy man is Amram Blau. A great sage once said that he would rather not be alive on the eve of the millennium, so awesome will the preceding agonies be. Such is the strength of Amram Blau, that he welcomes the manifold woes which have befallen in his lifetime. They herald joyous tidings.

Asked to describe what the eternity of bliss will be like when it comes — and it may be at hand — Amram Blau laughed, his eyes grew moist, his heavy nose became flushed. "We Hungarian Jews," he said, "have a saw: you cannot really know what the liver of a force-fed goose tastes like until you have eaten of it. Ah, when the Messiah comes, all will be splendid, splendid... and Jews will sit and study the Torah for ever and ever!"

* * *

I ALSO had the honour to meet the top politician of the *Natorei Karta*, Yishayahu Shonberger, whom the zealots call their "Foreign Minister" since he has dealings with the outer world. He has even been to England and America to raise money and sympathy for the sect.

Unlike Blau, Shonberger of the long face, lofty brow, bespectacled eyes and fair beard, is not a street-fighter, but his verbal wrath is much the fiercer. His hatred and contempt for "those yiddelech" of the Israel Government, "those shnorrers" of the Zionist Organisation, knows no bounds. He accuses them of making renegades out of the once-devout Jews who immigrated from Yemen, Morocco and other oriental lands; of promoting intercourse between boys and girls to seduce them from their Jewishness; of inspiring the current worldwide Swastika plague, in order to stampede Jews to Israel; and of connivance with the Germans in the extermination of European Jewry. Chaim Weizmann, asserts the *Natorei Karta*'s "Foreign Minister," arranged with Kastner to hand over Hungarian Jewry to the Nazis. Still, Shonberger does not despair. "Before long," he predicted, "a wholesome spirit will animate

(Continued on Page VIII)

# SAGA OF A STREET

*Charlotte's out, a Jerusalem "landmark," poses with some modern hand-thrown ceramics and blown glassware.* Photo by Braun

By HELEN ROSSI

FORTY years ago Rehov Shlomzion Hamalka was a path through weedy fields. Twenty years ago, proud Princess Mary Avenue housed Jerusalem's finest shops. Twelve years back it was a battle front where the hardy shopkeepers rolled up their shutters so that Jerusalem's shoppers, encouraged not to allow the street to be lost through being deserted, could take cover when snipers' bullets whizzed past. Today it is on its way back to its former glory. Even the old Rex Cinema is shortly to be rebuilt.

From Rovsil's busy corner once lonely at the bottom, to Peltours and Rosenblum's at the top of the street and even round the corner where the address is generally given as "behind the Post Office," the shopkeepers are not complaining. Neither are the customers.

Furniture and home furnishing shops have concentrated on the street now, as larger premises at favourable rents (though values are rising again fast) are found here. The improvements to the lower end of the street, where it joins up with Mamilla Road, have turned it into a thoroughfare, and the new park brings many mothers past the shops.

### Furniture Shops

The street started its career when Charlotte opened her shop on Storrs Ave. (now Khoresh), in 1931. It was then a shortcut to the Old City and was expected to become a main street. Only one small section of the building had then been built. Charlotte was followed in 1932 by Orient Shipping and in '36 by Kleinmann pianos. All three are still in the same place. Levinsohn's household goods and Ludwig Mayer moved onto the Street as soon as the buildings were finished. Young Herman Mayer remembers that he hawked papers for his father at the spot where Rosenblum's now stands.

As the first in this complex, Charlotte tried to link the old with the new. Her European background caused her to seek out good craftsmen. Her collection of old Yemenite jewellery, Persian prints, brocades and copper is still outstanding. Today Charlotte feels she has a more interesting selection of arts and crafts than ever before. A younger generation, trained abroad, has come back with fresh ideas and new standards of workmanship.

### Kafris Show-Room

The new Kafris Kaiser-Fraser showroom has added a great deal to activity at the lower end of the street. The biggest shop is now that of Gans Bedding. They only moved in last year, until then their address had been obscurely "off Princess Mary Ave." In the whole of the country there is not another speciality shop of this size specializing in bedding only. Mrs. Ruth Gans says that, "surprising as it may seem, there is fashion today even in bedding. The gaudy is out, and wherever possible people are redoing in better taste."

The Cultivated Home just opposite has a long record of catering to exclusive tastes. At one stage of its history it decorated the palaces of some of the monarchs of neighbouring countries. Oldtimers Wissman (who also had a lot to do with palaces) and Nohiut still make fine furniture. Among the newer furniture shops, Etzion, which has a factory in Jerusalem, maintains a very large display room on the street. The Jerusalem branch of 4 Nagarim is also located here.

Flachs, Jerusalem's most distinguished tailor for men, is also on the oldtimer list, as is the Hellerman cosmetic shop.

Carl Marx, with its own workshop, does a thriving business in lighting fixtures. Meir is full of interesting ideas in decoration. The Rina Gallery, tucked away just off the street, specializes in the sale of *avant-garde* paintings and the handling of works by individual artists and craftsmen. Two fine bookshops, Ludwig Mayer and Universitas, are to be found here too; the latter is a mine of old maps.

D.L.

# 26 YEARS OF O.B.G.

WHEN the costume director of "Exodus" sought tips on how to costume actors at different points in the story, one of her best sources of information was the firm of O.B.G.

Veterans in the manufacture of ready-made men's wear, the 26-year-old firm may well be responsible for the molding of an Israel look in men's fashions. Using almost 100 per cent Israel-produced textiles, O.B.G. has for over two decades adapted European style to Israel taste.

Managers E. Lavine and M. Goldman recall the days when everything in the store was either khaki or blue. Today the five stores in the three main cities have a wide selection of everything in men's and boys' wear (except shoes and hats) and a special department in each of the branches for made-to-measure suits and overcoats.

### 200 Workers

The O.B.G. factory, which employs some 200 workers, also produces a special raincoat for export. The plant also makes a ladies' raincoat, which is the only item of women's apparel that O.B.G. shops sell.

Last year, O.B.G. introduced tetrolane, a new lightweight, easily cleaned, non-shrink and non-crease material for trousers and suits, especially suitable for the Israel climate. Reduction of all stock in the stores during the seasonal sale will clear them for introduction of the spring line in March, the managers hope.

D.L.


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# Seasonal Sales Open

By NOEMI AMBALAH

POSTERS announcing the beginning of seasonal winter-wear sales appear today at most of the country's clothing and shoe shops, displaying this year's fashionable colour combination of green and violet. It has been a bad season because of the exceptionally warm weather.

The Merchants Association estimates that sales during the season dropped 10 to 20 per cent below normal. Most affected by the mild weather were raincoats, heavy jackets and sweaters, wool and flannel underclothes and pyjamas. In shoe shops, fur-lined boots, recently introduced to this country, were not in demand.

However, shops specializing in fashion novelties were able to survive the quiet winter without apparent losses. The Madim shop in Rehov Allenby is one of the firms which claims that it did "business as usual" with mohair sweaters, light jackets, slacks and sports shirts made of light wool. The newly introduced three-quarter-length raincoats for men continued to sell steadily despite the rainless weather. The firm sold many "windbreakers," worn by the ever-increasing number of scooter drivers. It adds that business was greatly helped by its special 25th anniversary sale six weeks ago.

Another of the large firms which admits no losses during the weak season is Hamashbir Latzarchan, whose policy is again different from that of the ordinary small shops. Hamashbir, which does not belong to the Merchants Association, holds two limited sales at the beginning and the end of each winter. For the rest, it puts its trust in its low prices all year round. It is also the only firm which claims that none of its goods, including heavy winter wear, suffered reduced demand this winter. Hamashbir spokesmen state that all items that will be put on next week's sale are from the firm's ordinary stock.

The Bokman department stores, not members of the Association, started their seasonal sale a fortnight ago. The firm admits poor results during the season, but reported that during the first ten days of the sale business went up by 40 per cent.

### Three-Week Sale

The Association's sales will continue for the next three weeks. This year regulations forbid the use of labels showing old prices next to the new ones, a practice which was found to involve many fraudulent statements. The reductions will be at least 20 per cent but may go up to anything the individual merchant wishes to offer. In general, it may be expected that owing to the bad season there will be many good bargains.


What's going on?

ON SUNDAY 7.2 we begin our traditional End-of-Season SALE with a Genuine 20% REDUCTION on all ready-made goods in all departments

OTSG

## ★ Life in the 'Front Line' at Beit Katsir ★

*THE settlers of Beit Katzir, an Ihud kibbutz, founded at Tel el-Kasr across the Kinneret ten years ago by members of the Israel Scout Movement, have generally been on friendly terms with their neighbours from the Arab village of Tawafik (Tewfik) just across the Syrian border, from whom they regularly bought manure, paying in Israel currency. The Israel farmers claim they knew the faces of all the Arab peasants who were allowed to work part of the Israel Demilitarized Zone, and were soon aware that these were not the men who have been crossing the Wadi Tawafik to plough land deep inside the Zone. The armed intruders established fortified positions at Khirbet Tawafik, an abandoned village on the Israel side of the border which was subsequently blown up by Israel forces. The picture at top left shows the Syrian village of Tewfik as seen from Beit Katzir with the Yarmuk valley and Jordan clearly visible to the right. Bottom left picture shows troops resting near the kibbutz after the demolition operation.*

Photos by Kneller, Lavie, Ramahaneh.

# African Sculpture—Essence of Vitality

*Senufo figures (Ivory Coast and Sudan) male, 44 cms. high. Boga multi-faced snake (French Guinea), 120 cms., dispenser of riches. Bakwele mask (Middle Congo, French Equatorial Africa) 41.5 cms.*

Photos from Samuel Dubiner collection by Rafro

THE exhibition of African tribal art from the Samuel Dubiner collection now on view at the Helena Rubinstein Pavilion is an unusual event, for seldom does one have an opportunity to study this type of art at all outside certain museums and this must surely be one of the finest private collections in the world. Mr. Dubiner has been about 11 years building it up, finding the pieces during his several trips through the Americas and Europe. A large part of the collection was acquired in Mexico while the set of interestingly decorated combs, for instance, was found in Amsterdam. Probably the only places where such works could not be found now are those where they were originally made and where it is said that little of particular interest is being produced today.

There are many strange, beautiful and exciting objects on view and one cannot but be struck by the high standard of artistic effort, a tribute to the aesthetic taste of the collector who obviously sought artistic merit rather than merely the exotic.

These exhibits were made in Western and Central Africa, which includes the large areas of Western Sudan, the Guinea Coast and the Congo, and they consist mainly of religious-functional sculpture such as "magic" sculpture and fetishes for assuring fertility, bringing rain, warding off evil spirits; ancestors statues, intended to embody the spirit of the ancestor, and ceremonial masks. They are nearly all in wood, the chief medium in which the African worked, and as this does not stand up well to a hot and damp climate, it is considered that none of the works dates back more than 100 years or so.

Whatever the age of these pieces, they have an amazing liveliness and a terrific vitality and show such remarkable feeling for three-dimensional form that one is astounded. They were intended to work magic and they still do. One can easily imagine the astonishment African negro art caused when it first became known to the European artist at the beginning of this century, and its influence and inspiration are still strong. As one wanders through the collection one is struck more than once how close Picasso, Brancusi and Reg Butler are to the Senufo dance helmets.

Miriam Friedman of the Tel Aviv Museum wrote a very interesting introduction to the fine illustrated catalogue. A great deal of careful research has clearly gone into it. She points out that the African Negro artist makes no attempt to copy reality or to tell a story; he does not describe but "rather embodies and reshapes without being bound to reality and its laws. He does not begin his creation in nature but in his imagination and does not concern himself with the natural form ... Precisely this artist who does not know of pure artistic creation, of art for art's sake, and considers himself an artisan, has come closest to pure art. All this he does with simplicity, keeping to essentials."

### Synthesis of Forms

Maybe it is always a generalised idea of the human figure and no specific individual which the African Negro artist depicts, but as one studies these figures one feels convinced that he had looked long and fixedly at the human form until he had absorbed its shapes, their relationship and, for him, relative importance, but he had been able to look with a fresh, unclouded and unafraid vision so that a figure such as the Female Nude (No. 60 — Ivory Coast) — a marvellous piece of sculpture with unusual refinement and elegance — becomes the re-creation of a young, pregnant woman, the epitome of all such women, serene with fulfilment.

Apart from the many examples of religious-magical art, there are many interesting pieces of decorative utilitarian art; chairs, headrests, goblets, weavers' pulleys, etc., decorated generally with human or animal figures and sometimes with geometric designs.

There is so much to see and study in this exhibition that it is fortunate it will remain open for two months so that many visits may be made. The exhibit has been very well arranged and the works widely spaced, so that they may be seen from all sides with ease. In addition to thanking Mr. Dubiner for making his collection available to public view, we owe thanks to the Museum officials who put in so much additional effort to ensure the best presentation of the collection.

S. W.

# Music Without Monopoly

## I.P.O. Advances Reasons for Staging 'Figaro'

**Jerusalem Post Correspondent**

THE beginning of the week will see the arrival here of Maestro Carlo Giulini and a cast of guest singers for the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra's production of Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro." The première takes place on February 12 at the Mann Auditorium in Tel Aviv.

Approached for the Orchestra's reaction to the statement that the Knesset Education Committee will take up the matter of the I.P.O.'s performance of opera after the close of the coming production, the I.P.O. spokesman, Uri Toeplitz, member of the Board (and principal flute), stated that the proposal was most welcome as an investigation could only clear the air. It was absurd to suppose, he said, that one opera production with some 10 or 12 performances could harm a whole year's programme or threaten the survival of that organization.

Quite the contrary: the performances of "Falstaff" last year had aroused an interest in opera in many people to whom previously it had not been attractive and such an interest, once awakened, was bound to have a positive effect all round. Competition was not harmful; it was rather conducive to better efforts and must lead to an improvement in standard. It was monopoly that was harmful and brought about stagnation and, in time, atrophy. The performances of symphonic works by the radio had not stopped people from going to concerts; rather, they had led to an increase of interest in such music and thence an increase of concert going.

Mr. Toeplitz pointed out that the general interest in vocal music had increased enormously ever since the I.P.O. started to invite great singers some ten years ago and followed this up by performances of such choral works as the Verdi Requiem and of operas in concert form and had proved to the public what a great experience listening to vocal music could be. It was this growing interest, in fact, which had made it possible for an opera company to function here now. Before the Orchestra had aroused this interest in vocal music, every opera that had tried to get going had failed to draw.

The Orchestra would never submit to the idea of "monopoly in music." They had welcomed the visit of the excellent Scarlatti Orchestra and at present were enquiring into the possibilities of inviting a symphonic group over to Israel while the I.P.O. itself toured the U.S.A. and Canada. Because the I.P.O. played Mahler, for instance, this did not mean that Kol Yisrael was forbidden to give it. The whole idea of monopoly in the arts was contrary to cultural traditions. Mr. Toeplitz was surprised that the Opera had confined its objections to the I.P.O.'s giving an occasional operatic production and had not denounced the appearance here of so many visiting groups such as the Polish Theatre, the Spanish Dancers, the Frères Jacques — to mention but a few — all of which took money from people's pockets which, one might allege, might otherwise be spent on "local efforts."

As to the denial of the right of the I.P.O. to work with foreign artists, guest artists from Japan, France and Yugoslavia have starred in the Opera's productions too. The orchestral group of the IPO is always an integral part of all its productions including operas and ballets; moreover, local choirs also participate—the Tel Aviv Chamber Choir in "Falstaff" and the Rinat Choir in "Figaro."

### Reciprocal Concerts

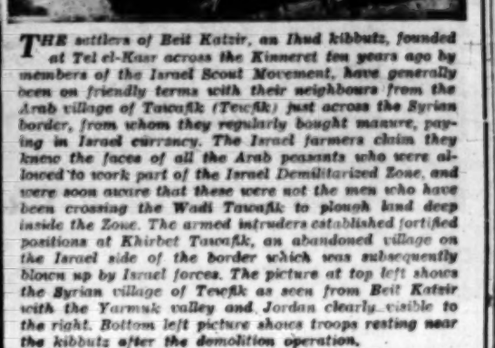
The Orchestra has not forgotten that when it toured Italy in 1955 the Scala of Milan included its concerts within the framework of its own season, and in England the Hallé Orchestra gave up a concert at its own hall on a certain date so that the IPO could play there. The goodwill shown the I.P.O. abroad has to be reciprocated when foreign music groups come here. We have to make them feel welcome and not undesirable.

Asked why the I.P.O., a symphonic body, felt it necessary to enter the operatic field at all, Mr. Toeplitz replied that first of all an orchestra is a living body that cannot stand still, especially in a fast-moving country like Israel. Further, the I.P.O. had a very long season, ten months, much longer than symphonic bodies abroad, and at the same time the Orchestra's repertoire was restricted because it was not possible to include such works as the Bach Passions or Masses, and the works of Wagner and Strauss were still taboo. Programme building therefore posed difficult problems, and it was only natural that the Opera should turn to the vocal field, especially since the first such ventures had shown what an eager public there was here for such music, especially when performed on an international level.

While the Opera receives a substantial Government subsidy, the I.P.O. receives only IL6,000 a year and, in fact, has to find all its own budget with the exception of some nine per cent of the total. Obviously, the I.P.O. must exploit all the musical fields it can enter in order to meet the enormous financial demands made on it. Mr. Toeplitz added that the I.P.O. was governed by a public board that was aware of and supervised its expenditures and revenues.

While the formal approval of the Interministerial Committee on Foreign Artists for the performance of "Figaro" has been received, the relevant Government authorities have been cognisant of the Orchestra's plans for the staging of "Figaro" for a considerable time, says Mr. Toeplitz, and the preparations were only finalized when the Orchestra was assured that the matter would go through.

# ART OF A NEW JAPAN



TOMIO KINOSHITA : "Masks"

IT would not be inappropriate if a *torii* temple arch were erected outside the Bezalel Museum, the main galleries of which are now given over to two stimulating exhibitions of Japanese contemporary prints and posters. The print show particularly is a double triumph, despite a few banalities that have been included, for Japanese artists have not only fought a personal battle — they have weathered two violent clashes with the West, one cultural, the other physical and material. The strikingly unfettered success of a number of these print artists is symbolic of the regeneration of the Japanese people, a scant 15 years after a shattering war and a long period of resultant poverty.

Printing from wood blocks is almost as much of a tradition in Japan as painting, despite the fact that familiarity with the brush goes back to the first writing lesson of every Japanese (they are the world's most literate nation). The influence of the brush stroke was more evident in the early classical wood prints, which were made by cutting the master block through the artist's original brush-drawing, even though it was destroyed in the process. The blockmakers specialized in cutting and were able to preserve the character of the brush stroke to a great degree. The prints of the great 17th century masters were often the work of several craftsmen, each specialized in a consecutive stage of the process. Yet for hundreds of years they remained a "popular art" in Japan and the cultured Japanese preferred to grace his *tokonoma* with a *kakemono* painting on silk — prints were for the masses. In the 19th and 20th century the print artists who tried to copy the styles of Hiroshige, Hokusai, Utamaro and Toyokuni degenerated into makers of pretty scenes. Like the academicians who followed the Pre-Raphaelites they failed to realize it was not enough to adopt the subjects and the mannerisms of the past. Hunting for prints in occupied Japan right after the war, I found little apart from copies of the masters and hundreds of these *hitsach* prints. The really fine old masters were all in Japanese museums or Western collections.

At this time, most young Japanese painters, stunned by the onslaught of everything Western, were painting largely in the manner of Matisse and the cubists, generally with disastrous results. Others were seeking refuge in Japan's classical Nanga painting. But young Japanese were again flocking to the concert hall to hear Beethoven and Bartok, to the opera to laugh at "The Mikado" and weep copiously at "Madame Butterfly." Along with strip-tease, pinball machines and Hollywood horrors, the new generation of Japanese began to get hold of Western books and ideas. There was a run on the few Western art books available. As Japan's economy improved, more modern music and art reproductions found their way in.

The Japanese seem to have performed wonders not only in getting their industries back on their feet but also in re-establishing the art of the wood print, infusing it with a vitality unknown since Sharaku. One of the world's most traditionalist nations, the Japanese have turned to a traditional medium, not so much to exploit its original use of making many prints from one series of blocks as much as to get the most out of its inherent technical qualities. Yet gone are the romantic conceptions. The impact of Western art — and the war — is all there too.

Amongst the most powerful of the expressionist prints are the "masks" of Tomio Kinoshita. They are strongly designed and also express the feeling that oppresses many a claustrophobic Japanese — that of being a nameless face in the crowd. More European in treatment but equally effective are the "Records of Anxiety and Sorrow" by Masaji Yoshida, which are clearly representations of the A-bomb mushroom and skies that are filled with strange and menacing shapes. They are black over-prints on a flat colour and all the gradation is obtained in a masterly cutting of the black block.

At the opposite end of the scale stand two vibrantly coloured abstractions. The Hasshoto, another pre-war veteran, produces the type of cheap, if well done print that abounded in Japan — literal translations of "typical" Japanese scenes, like the famous mad gardens. But making a realistic drawing of a Michelangelo statue does not necessarily grace the rendering with the stamp of the artist. Sekino's "Night View of Paris" is a *tour de force* in *hitsach*.

Fortunately, the liberal-minded are very much in the minority. There are others who combine Western and Eastern realism more successfully, as does Tadashige Ono in his rather grim industrial and suburban scenes (43, 44, 45) which are first class translations of the actual atmosphere.

Some of the most outstanding works on show manage to combine a feeling of content with abstract forms, like Umetaro Azechi's "The Eye of the Mountain" (6) with its clever underprinting and use of a symbol to replace the traditional artist's signet; and Toshi Yoshida's "Records of Every Day" (50) a sort of totem pole of man's memory described in Klee-like computer symbols, an extraordinary synthesis of Western, Indian and Japanese ideas and techniques.

The Japanese, once fobbed off as "copyists," are now showing that they are capable of improving upon assimilated ideas and of stimulating others in turn, and in this no less than in other fields.

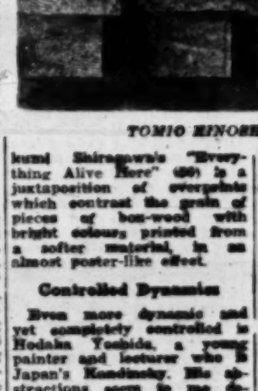
• • •

THE posters on show have one common denominator — they are striking. A few are sweet and treacly, like the one reproduced here, but they are the exceptions. Not surprisingly, some of the most effective are those dealing with traditional Japanese subjects, like the Kabuki drama or a typical china dog. Most of them smack you right in the eye, but pleasantly.

The Kanji letter is always well handled, the Latin less so, although the Nikon Viewfinder ad is an outstanding example of a fine use of Western lettering.

What a change! To our Japanese friends we say *arigato* — thank you.

MEIR RONNEN



*Japanese tourist poster from the current exhibition at the Bezalel Museum.*

## In The Groove

"Sounds of Jerusalem" (Hed Artzi-AJF-62.20, LP, 12" — IL-11.50).

PRODUCED and edited by Yehuda Lev with Ya'akov Dar responsible for the recordings, this is a fascinating collection of sounds of superb authenticity and variety. With a true feeling for atmosphere and an unbiased eye and ear, Lev, who is a programme producer and announcer with Kol Yisrael, gives the enchanted listener a mosaic of the Holy City, brought into greater focus by an easy, flowing narration. This is a record not only for tourists who want something to remember Jerusalem by, but for anyone who would like to know something about the Holy City, and, generally, for the connoisseur with a flair for the unusual.

★

Ilana Dumul (Hed Artzi-MH-13, EP 45-7," IL4.50).

THE tradition of Yemenite singers is carried on by Ilana Dumul, who appears here for the first time on a disc in songs by Ofari-Nunyk. The question must be asked if this sort of primitive folksy singing still represents a trend in our popular folksong life. Her voice has no expressive quality and even less timbre, which is a necessary minimum prerequisite, "even" in folk music.

Y.E.


ידיעות מועצת ההדרים

News from the Citrus Marketing Board

## Storage of Lemons to Prolong Export Season

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This is the first time that the CMB has introduced the large-scale storage of lemons, after successful laboratory tests proved its feasibility.

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*to ISRAEL*
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# The Search for the Anglo-Jewish Writer

BY BRIAN GLANVILLE

THERE are Anglo-Jewish writers; there is no such thing as Anglo-Jewish writing. As for the writers, the two things that strike one about them are their scarcity, and their relative lack of distinction. The great bulk of Anglo-Jewry shares with American Jewry its origins in Eastern Europe, where a mass exodus began after the passing of the Russian May Laws, in 1881. But where American Jewry has produced an astonishing crop of writers and poets — Saul Bellow, Lionel Trilling, Karl Shapiro, Nelson Algren, Arthur Miller, and the rest — English Jews can point only to a handful of minor figures.

This was forcibly made clear to me when "The Jewish Chronicle" recently asked me to conduct a series of interviews with "younger Jewish writers." One found, in the event, half a dozen, but of these, not one could remotely be called a major literary figure, while three were in that amorphous category known as "young and promising." A category from which Arnold Wesker has since emerged. (See note on "Roots" in "Round the Bookshops." Ed.)

One more characteristic of Anglo-Jewish writers instantly comes to mind. They don't, on the whole, write about English Jews, though Wolf Mankowitz, the chief exception, has made a name with highly competent whimsy about an East End Jewish world which no longer exists, presented in terms of a tradition which was built up and died in Eastern Europe. Bernard Kops, a young playwright, has written plays in the same romantic genre, but it is really a question of blowing on the embers of a fire which went out with the death of Israel Zangwill.

### Little Identification

These facts — the scarcity of Anglo-Jewish writers, their general lack of stature, and their apparent disinclination to write about Jewish life — seem to me to be intimately connected.

For a complex of reasons, the Anglo-Jewish writer is inclined to be much less identified with his group than his American counterpart. In the first place, this can be partly explained in terms of sheer numbers. The Jews in America can be counted in millions; there are some three million in New York alone. The English Jews amount to roughly four hundred thousand. This means that the Jewish community in Britain cannot be physically so all-embracing as it is in the U.S.

Secondly, where the tendency in America has been for the national group to remain intact and self-contained, in Britain the trend is towards assimilation. Lip-service may be paid in the U.S. to an American, initially Anglo-Saxon, culture, but in practice Jews, Greeks, Italians, Germans, tend to stick together; certainly to a far greater degree than they do here.

Thirdly — and as a consequence of both these factors — there is in America a definite Jewish intellectual life, centred on New York. In Britain, there is none; if the young second- or third-generation Jew wants intellectual activity, he knows very well that he must go outside the group. There, he will very probably meet other young Jews but it will not be within a Jewish context. Cultural attempts within the Anglo-Jewish group are almost always half-hearted, promoted and patronized by the second-rate, with no organic life of their own.

This leads to the nature of Anglo-Jewish society itself. I have the impression that it differs from American Jewry in no radical sense, but only insofar as it possesses no intelligentsia. Thus, a self-perpetuating process has arisen, whereby, for lack of such a stratum, the intellectual goes outside the group, the group is deprived of intellectual "leaven," and the writer loses contact with the group, as possible material.

The Anglo-Jewish community is recent, wealthy, and isolated. Though various Jewish families have been settled in Britain for several hundred years, few of them play much part in Jewish society, which is overwhelmingly made up by descendants of the immigrants of 1881-1910. To the materialism of Western society, British Jews have brought the traditional Jewish characteristic of living through, by identifying themselves with, their children, and the result is a community polarized around materialism and possessive love. These qualities both interact and reinforce one another, and the result is a society in which the artist has no place. Though middle-class English society may not have a great deal more respect for him, the important difference is that it hasn't the same intense pressure towards conformity.

### Religious Issues

The response to my "Jewish Chronicle" interviews with young writers was, as one should have expected, on the whole violent, emotional, and confused. The mild remarks made by Mr. Wolf Mankowitz produced an almost hysterical attack from a rabbi in Westcliff-on-Sea, and the paper itself cautiously prefaced the series with a leader which reaffirmed most of the preconceptions of its readers.

These were stated with less restraint in the subsequent correspondence. What clearly hurt most of all was that none of the interviewees subscribed to the Jewish religion, though it was significant that Peter Shaffer, the only writer to show deep concern with religious issues, aroused more spleen than anybody else. The general line of attack — or perhaps defence would be a better word in the context — was to accuse the six of "lack of Jewish knowledge." It was a stout stick with which to beat the dog, but none of the correspondents followed the editorial in realizing that this should be viewed as an alarming symptom, rather than a useful defence mechanism. A letter, almost obsessional in tone, affirming the validity of salvation through ritual, showed how wide the gap between Mr. Shaffer's near mysticism and the orthodox wing can be.

A deep horror and fear of assimilation also became clear — and with it, a further gap between the six young Jewish writers, none of whom would endorse such prejudices, and the community, still living in a ghetto which is moral where it isn't geographical.

The series concluded with the reactions of four younger members of the Jewish establishment, which emphasized better than any outside criticism could have done the poverty and complacency of its thought. One young rabbi deplored the lack of interest shown by the intellectual in religion, and the religious in modern thought, but he was alone in his concern. Reading the other replies, it became perfectly clear that English Judaism has little hope of reclaiming its lost sons.

The community, however, shows a corresponding indifference to its writers; its slender link with modern fiction has been the novels of the late Louis Golding, to which a complete evening was devoted in the course of the recent Anglo-Jewish book week.

Thus, the Jewish writer in Britain does not stay long enough within his community to produce much more than a novel of protest. Of these, there have been several: the first — "Reuben Sachs," by Amy Levy — was published in 1888.

"Reuven Sachs" (whose author committed suicide at the age of 28) is a poor, stilted, self-conscious piece of work, full of the knowing self-congratulation of the "educated" child of souteous riches parents. What interest it retains lies in the extraordinary similarity of the monied, Bayswater Jewish society it depicts, at a time when the East Europe immigrants had yet to emerge from the East End — and their descendants in London today. There is the same ostentation, the same social intolerance, the same overt materialism, the same breach with Jewish traditions, uncompensated by a real identification with those of England.

Nearly 50 years later, Gerald Kersh and Willy Goldman similarly attacked the Jews of the East End. Kersh wrote a bitter novel, "Jews Without Jehovah," which was withdrawn after libel proceedings. Goldman endorsed it, describing the East End Jews, in an essay, as "a scattered backwash of a people shorn of its tradition of learning." When any young man wanted to become an artist, he wrote, every possible obstacle was put in his way, and he was urged to go into business, which meant finding any means he could of "crooking a living." If he succeeded, the very people who opposed him were the first to acclaim him as a Jew. Both Kersh and Goldman struck a slightly hysterical note. Yet neither created the controversy caused by "Reuven Sachs." This was equally true of Kersh's "The Thousand Deaths of Mr. Small," a novel published in 1950, sprawling, bitter, undisciplined, and often brilliantly comic, in which he returned to his former whipping boys.

### Shift to Suburbs

The explanation was simple enough: the new Anglo-Jews had by this time moved out of the East End into North-West London, and could afford to regard their parents and themselves when poorer with a certain indulgence.

The fact that my own novel, "The Bankrupts" (1958), caused a commotion among them similar to "Reuven Sachs" was because of its immediacy, rather than its alleged malice: "The Thousand Deaths of Mr. Small" makes it seem almost a eulogy by comparison, but it hasn't the sting of contemporaneity.

For the most part, the chief Anglo-Jewish writers have been recognised on the basis of work which has nothing to do with Jews, or Jewish problems. I have tried to explain the reasons for this; a corollary of one of them — the tendency towards assimilation — is that Jewish writers want to *belong*; not to the Jewish community, but to England itself. If they feel separate, this is a source of embarrassment, rather than strength, and there is no tradition of Anglo-Jewish letters to fortify them.

Thus, Peter Shaffer's recent play, "Five Finger Exercise" (presented in Israel in 1959 by the Ohel Theatre, Ed.), presents the classical Anglo-Jewish family situation of wealthy, ignorant, adoring parents, and cleverer, assimilating son, who doesn't want to "go into the business." The play, however, makes the family an English one. There's no doubt that such problems can perfectly well exist in English households, but it is significant that Mr. Shaffer should have felt the need to disguise his material.

As for the better-known Jewish novelists, Alexander Baron made a name with his novels and short stories about British infantry in World War II, and although he has published a novel with a Jewish theme, it was neither as successful as his earlier work, nor did it appear as grateful to him as a subject. Marghanita Laski has not dealt with Jewish themes at all.

### Middle Class Life

The misfortune of this is that Jewish writers are cutting themselves off from the best of their material. Anglo-Jewish middle-class life may be strident, materialistic, and culturally barren; it is still far more vivid and vigorous than its English counterpart, which produces so much competent, bloodless, mediocre writing, year by year. In addition to this, the Anglo-Jewish writer tends to turn away from his problems and conflicts as a Jew, another rich potential source of literature. There has been no English equivalent of Bellow's "The Victim" or Arthur Miller's more talented if equally obsessional novel, "Focus."

Nor will there be. The Anglo-Jewish writer has attached himself to a culture which no longer can provide him with material, even if he successfully assimilates its traditions. Yet he can hardly be blamed for turning his back on a community where he is so patently unwelcome.

*From "Encounter."*

*The huge new building of the Associated Radio and Television Broadcasting Companies of Sao Paulo, designed by Gregorio Zolko, is scheduled to be completed in a few weeks. This photograph shows one of the two mosaics — one for each facade — on which Gershon Knispel, the Israel artist, has depicted the figure of an Indian in red, gray, green, black, white and violet granite gravel.*

# LOVE and POLITICS

**NO LOVE FOR JOHNNIE** by Wilfred Fienburg. Hutchinson, London, reprinted in Israel by Steimatzky's Agency, 231 pp. I.L.9.

By Ephraim Biderman

THIS is a political novel written on a more modest and restricted plane than the cosmic themes struck by Koestler and Orwell. It deals, not with an imminent reality, but one already present that could become the world of Orwell's 1984. That seems to be the warning note that Fienburgh has tried to sound.

We have here a portrait of a Labour Party politician who has made his way close to the top through sheer drive and a talent for mouthing phrases that can move audiences but which have not the least meaning for him. Only a rude political setback can shake the foundations of his egotistical world and when that does happen he, for a moment, turns truly human, though not before he has gone through a series of lustful pursuits, a resort to drink and some cynical political manoeuvring that reveal Johnnie to us in all his dangerous and childish immaturity.

Though inherently capable of becoming one, Johnnie is not an architect of evil. He is seen rather as the hapless victim of a grim past that closed the way to his growth towards maturity. In a series of brief flashbacks we catch glimpses of an early environment devoid of love and friendship, the soil that breeds his neurotic drives for power and success. As a child his mother called him John "always John it was, never Johnnie," and when he grows up he is called Johnnie as though people intuitively recognise the immaturity behind his pose and bluster. Johnnie's marriage is a failure since his alienation from himself, an aspect of every neurosis, hardly allows him to see in any realistic terms the person he has married. Even when his wife, who is indirect cause of his not obtaining a Cabinet post he remains sublimely unaware of the true reason for this setback to his political ambitions.

### Anger and Frustration

The book opens with a Labour victory at the polls and Johnnie expecting a call from the Prime Minister to join the government. The call never comes and with anger and frustration gnawing at his vitals he returns to London from a political rally in the provinces to find that his wife has left him. He is glad she is gone and now sees his opportunity to make up for the lost years of his disastrous marriage. But Johnnie is out of touch with people and he hasn't a friend in the world. Never satisfied physical longings assail him and he seeks to appease them indiscriminately with a street walker only to discover that his needs go deeper, that he is hungering for the love and companionship he never had. He finally meets a girl who is attracted to him but she soon realises that the 20-year difference in their ages is a barrier that can never be bridged. To end the relationship she returns to her parents' home in Yorkshire. Without regard for her feelings or decision he goes after her and literally barges into her home. The evening spent with her gentle and intelligent parents convinces him of his folly. He leaves the next morning for London knowing he has lost her for good.

Upon returning to his flat he finds his wife waiting for him, disillusioned with the Communist party and ready to try and make a go of their marriage. He asks her why she left him and she tells him that she was disgusted at the way he was rushing towards office without any idea of what he wanted to do when he got there. "Of course I wanted success," he replies, "Of course I wanted office. Which M.P. doesn't? Why should it be wrong in me what is acceptable in everybody else?" She answers, "Because your pursuit of advance was so damnably cold-blooded and unprincipled. I hope you've changed, that's all." "You're asking me to condemn all my past years. It's too much, I can't do it," he replies.

### Race for Power

Johnnie recognises, however, that there is nothing for either of them except to try and make a go of it together. He reports to the House of Commons the next day and finds himself being called to the Prime Minister's Office. There has been a reshuffle and he is offered the post of Assistant Postmaster General. The P.M. explains that he has heard that Johnnie is separated from his wife and can therefore be taken into the government. So Johnnie remains false to himself and true to his past. All his values singing within him he walks into the House and takes his seat at the front bench. Carefully he tears the piece of paper with the phone number at which he was to call his wife who is waiting for him.

Johnnie is a very sick person and only the headlong race for power gives him the full sense of being alive. No principle is so sacred that he is not ready to sacrifice it and cleverly rationalize the sacrifice for the sake of keeping his power or extending it. This is the danger which threatens every civilized community when love-starved children rule the roost.

# Short Stories Unlimited

By Mendel Kohansky

**PRIZE STORIES 1959: THE O'HENRY AWARDS**, Selected and Edited by Paul Engle. 308 pp. Garden City, New York: Doubleday & Company, Inc.

**THE HOUSEBREAKER OF SHADY HILL**, by John Cheever. 186 pp. New York: Harper & Brothers Publishers.

**THE BEST SHORT STORIES OF RING LARDNER**. 366 pp. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. (All available at the U.S.I.S. Library, Tel Aviv.)

OF all literary genres it is the short story in which American writers have consistently excelled for about a century, from Poe and Hawthorne to such present-day masters of that specialized medium as John Cheever, Bernard Malamud and that transplanted phenomenon Vladimir Nabokov, to mention only three.

The "Prize Stories of 1959" contain pieces drawn from all sources and written by a group of authors ranging from beginners to some of the best known names in American letters. This, as well as the wide range of style and subject, make the collection a fascinating showcase of the richness and vitality of the present-day American literary scene, though one can very well quarrel with some of the selections made by the one-man jury.

The most striking and original of the 15 offerings is "Among the Dangs" (second prize) by George P. Elliott, a strange tale of a young anthropologist who was sent to study the life of the primitive Dang tribe in the Andes, and from a scientific observer became a half reluctant, half enthusiastic participant in the savage rites of the tribe. These proceedings stirred up in him emotions so deep that they went beyond his subconscious, beyond his individual personality, to the primordial, eternal beast in Man. He realised that after those soul-harrowing experiences he would never again be really at home in civilized society, and in a superbly ironic ending of the story he is rewarded upon return to his college with this supreme prize of our times — security, a teaching job with tenure.

### "Catty" School

The eternal beast is also the subject of a number of stories by John Cheever, the bard of the cocktail-drenched American suburb. His heroes are as sophisticated as the writing style of their creator, have gone to college, lead an intensive social life, and have all in some way or other "arrived" — otherwise they couldn't afford to live in Shady Hill. But behind the polished facade there crouches the ape ready to pounce. A business executive who lost his job solves the temporary financial problem by stealing from his wealthy neighbours. A middle-aged man, annoyed by his wife and children, tries to find compensation in seducing a teen-age baby-sitter, and only circumstances prevent him from having his way. His desires frustrated, he desperately turns for help to the priest, oracle and witch doctor of modern times — the psychoanalyst.

John Cheever belongs to what an American critic once called the "catty" school of writing. He picks at his heroes, points out their weaknesses, strips them naked, makes them look silly if not downright repulsive — all this with impeccable urbanity, without rancour or reproof, only with a mean chuckle. In one story he cleverly turns the tables and describes a perfectly nice and wholesome family who arouse the suspicions of their neighbours just because they are so nice and wholesome. Their beautiful house has very large windows, and who but someone with a guilt complex would want so much light pouring into their rooms? The head of the family is independently wealthy, but attends to his job with so much enthusiasm that everyone is sure he is trying to escape from something. And why are he and his wife so active in community affairs? What inner troubles drive them to it? And their children? Why are they always so clean and well behaved? What's the dark secret behind it all? Everybody in Shady Hill was sorely disappointed when the children grew up without any mishaps, married well, and their parents continued to live prosperously and happily through their old age.

### Lower Classes

The late story-writer Ring Lardner was, of course, a horse of an entirely different colour. His characters don't live in a rich man's suburb, but very often in cheap hotels around New York's Times Square, are recruited primarily from show business and the sporting world and less defined occupations; their English is shot through with "ain't's" and double negatives, and most of them never heard of Freud. But Lardner's attitude towards them is the same as Cheever's, which proves that the "catty" school of American writing is at least 40 years old.

Ring Lardner was among the most popular American writers of his times. His folksy style, his wonderful ear for the rhythms and melodies of American speech generated a sense of intimacy between him and his readers. However, this re-issue of 25 of his stories shows how quickly they have become démodé. No one in America would dare now write the way he did, to concoct such obvious plots, to present such uncomplicated characters. A heel ("The Champion") is such a heel that he beats his old mother, steals from his crippled brother, abandons his pregnant bride and runs off with his best friend's wife. An eccentric millionaire is so eccentric that none of his simplest acts resembles normal human behaviour. However, a reader capable of overlooking this elementary lack of finesse, and of accepting Lardner on the author's own terms, will find in his stories a very peculiar charm. Should he not, he could still enjoy them as period pieces, as documents of an era which saw the rise of baseball to the stature of a national institution, produced Prohibition, the Charleston, the stock market crash and, of course, Ring Lardner.

# An Abnormal Problem

By NORMAN BENTWICH

**THE ARAB REFUGEES** — An Abnormal Problem, by Devorah Kaplan. Rubin Mass, pp. 200.

MISS Kaplan has published an English version of her study of the Arab refugees from Palestine, which appeared in Hebrew some years ago. She has added an introduction which brings the study up to date, and takes particular note of the report on the subject of the U.N. Secretary-General. That report, as she says, is a compromise between the American humanitarian and the Arab political attitude; and ignoring the political aspects of the problem, recommends the prolongation of the U.N. assistance till such time as the refugees can be absorbed in the productive life of the area. She stresses with great force that the problem of the Arab refugees is abnormal in comparison with the problems of other large refugee masses created during and after the World Wars. It is essentially political, and because of the obstinate intransigence of the Arab States, cannot be solved by the economic organizations of the U.N. which have achieved so much for the solution of similar challenging international problems.

### Definition of Refugees

Miss Kaplan argues that the large majority of the refugees, who are living in that part of the territory of mandated Palestine in which the Arab State should have been established according to the decision of the Assembly in November 1947, are outside the definition of refugees in international documents drawn up for granting international protection to fugitive populations. She does not limit her story to the history of the origin of the Arab flight, and of the efforts made by the U.N. to foster resettlement. She examines in the light of the Charter the action of Israel and the Arab States in 1948 and 1949, when there was the mass flight, and the action of UNRWA since 1950. The failure hitherto of all efforts of settlement is due essentially to the discontinuation of the principle adopted by the U.N. in 1951 for the integration of the refugees in the Arab States.

At times Miss Kaplan does not conceal her special pleading on behalf of Israel. But in the concluding chapter she faces fairly the Arab contention for the refugees' return and repatriation in the territory of Israel. That claim can be based on the Declaration of Human Rights; and there is a continuing conflict between the right of the individual and the right of the state for self-preservation.

Miss Kaplan has a humanitarian as well as an international outlook, and recognizes the tragedy, which is the conflict between right and right. She does not attempt to offer any remedy of her own. The book is an honest and independent study, and should be read by all who wish to understand Israel's most baffling problem of international relations.

# TRADE JOURNAL

The Book Publishers Association of Israel has just released the first issue of "Book News from Israel," the Israel book trade monthly for December. It is not quite clear for whom this journal is intended. The 32-page Hebrew section consists of articles which appeared in the Hebrew press last July and August and lists books which were published from August to September. The 13-page English section gives only a selection of the Hebrew book list with no guide to the subject matter. To be of service to the trade in Israel and more particularly to the trade abroad, this journal must be ahead of the press, presenting short notes on forthcoming books as is done by similar trade journals overseas. S.K.

# Round the Bookshops

### Hebrew . . .

AS with a child, in whom you detect change and development only by comparison with an earlier picture, so also with modern Hebrew whose "picture" may be found in books written only a few years ago. Comparing two translations of the same book done within a short interval of 14 years, I was astonished to see how fast our way of writing (and speaking) has changed. The new translation by Avraham Birman of "The Picture of Dorian Gray" (Tmunat Dorian Gray, [illegible] Am Oved, Tel Aviv, IL1.15, 189 pp.) is very different from, and so much more readable than that by Y. H. Tavyov (Tversky) published in 1946. Birman's rendering is exact, concise and if not as beautiful as Oscar Wilde's original in its descriptive passages, is eminently suitable for Lord Henry's maxims and cynical witticisms.

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THE latest in a series devoted to modern Hebrew writers published by Dvir, Kitvei [illegible] (401 pp.) is of necessity, not wholly representative of its subject. A many-sided writer, Fichman was poet as well as critic, editor of Moznayim, the literary monthly, after he came to Palestine in 1918, and, later, contributor to Davar. Fichman's poetry was equally many-sided; he wrote lyrical poems, ballads, descriptive verse, prose poems etc. He was also the author of charming children's stories (not included here), critical essays about Hebrew authors and poets (and others such as Tolstoy, Gorky, Gandhi — also excluded from the present volume), and essays on literature. Fichman is one of our more optimistic writers and deserves a wider audience than he has hitherto had. Dvir's selection will surely contribute to a broader, and deeper, recognition of his work. M.A.

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MR. Yigal Alon, who is today the political secretary of Ahdut Ha'avoda, published Masakh Shel Hol [illegible] (A Curtain of Sand, Hakibbutz Hameuhad, 364 pp.) shortly before the elections to the fourth Knesset. The sub-title reads "Israel and the Arabs between War and Peace." Mr. Alon's proposals for peace between Israel and her neighbours closely follow the Ahdut Ha'avoda election platform.

Mr. Alon says that Israelis must be united by the pioneering spirit which has brought victory in the past; the Arabs, and Abdul Nasser in particular, must understand that Israel has no desire to injure the Arab cause.

Mr. Alon does not indicate, however by what miraculous process Nasser can be brought round. S.S.

### . . . and English

THE advent of John Osborne, the original angry young man of the English theatre, changed its entire climate and made possible the emergence of young, protesting playwrights such as Arnold Wesker, a 27-year-old Jew from London's East End.

Wesker's second play, **Roots** (Penguin, 85 agorot) displays considerable skill and anger. His socialist fury is directed against the agricultural labourer — the least organized and consequently most under-privileged member of the English working class — and the intellectuals' inability to find common ground with him.

The heroine of "Roots" returns to her family of farm workers from London where she has been living with a young Jewish intellectual and attempts to induce them to think in other than clichés and to see beyond the confines of their village. Inevitably she fails, but in her failure the play succeeds. Not until its closing scene does she herself realize that she has merely learned to replace the old familiar banalities with new, intellectual clichés. A.B.

• • •

THE humorous classic of English history 1066 and all that has emerged as a welcome paperback (Penguin 45 ag.). A basic knowledge of the subject is essential to appreciate this work; given that and a sense of humour, you can count on a hilarious time. The book first came out in 1930 and formed the basis of an amusing musical version a few years later. For my money, it remains the funniest spoof of them all — and that goes for other works by the same authors (W.C. Sellar and R.J. Yeatman, Failed M.A., Oxon) and their various imitators. The book, it will be recalled, includes 103 Good Things, five Bad Kings and two Genuine Dates. Apart from the history, there are a series of exam papers ("Do not write on both sides of the paper at once"), errata ("For Pheasant read Peasant throughout") and a family tree (in which Lady Windermere proves to be the Lady of the Lake and Ole King Cole is carried forward).

Avoid people reading this book: if they don't spend hours quoting it at you, the odds are they will pull a copy from their pocket and read it to you.

• • •

ANOTHER new Penguin is the humorous field is Honor Tracy's **The Straight and Narrow Path** (based on a quotation from an Irish sermon "What we have to do, my brethren, is to stay on the straight and narrow path between right and wrong"). This farce is set in a typical Irish village which is being visited by an English anthropologist. He stumbles upon some nuns performing an outdoor ritual which he recognizes as an ancient fertility rite. The sequel is an imagined miracle which turns the village into a centre of pilgrimage.

The work is a satire directed at the Irish way of life, especially at the many aspects controlled by the Catholic Church. The fun is fast and furious although the breathless pace of the early part of the book slackens as the story proceeds. Nevertheless it is all in the best tradition of Irish irreverence.

G.W.

# ISRAEL'S FIRST LADY

**ANU OLIM** [illegible] (We Go Up) by Rahel Yanait Ben-Zvi. Am Oved, Tel Aviv. 320 pp.

THE Hebrew word "la'alot" [illegible] means "to go up." As the Hebrew term for "to immigrate to the Land of Israel," it connotes "going up" physically to the heights of Judea from the neighbouring lowlands and rising spiritually to the Jerusalem which is Zion. It embraces the whole social and political concept of re-establishing the Jewish people in its homeland. All this is conveyed in this first part of the memoirs of Israel's First Lady, Mrs. Ben-Zvi.

The book begins with the arrival in Palestine of the author, the only girl in a group of seven young people, at the beginning of the century. Already in the Ukraine she had been active as a Zionist Socialist and had been arrested by the Czarist authorities. At 18, she was a delegate to the Zionist Congress debating the Uganda Question. (A few days ago Sir Andrew Cohen, lately British Governor of Uganda, speaking in Tel Aviv, said how wise it was for the Jews to have rejected settlement there.) The book ends with her marriage at the end of World War One to the man who was to become President of Israel.

These memoirs, though the story of one woman's life, are really the history of the beginnings of what became the State, from when the tiny, scattered Yishuv was able in one year to contribute all of its 118 to the Zionist Funds, through the starvation period of the war, the arrests and exile of the Jewish leaders by the Turkish authorities, the forced evacuation of the population of Tel Aviv, with chaos and terror everywhere, to the occupation of Palestine by the British forces.

In the course of these years Mrs. Ben-Zvi helped found the first Hebrew high school in Jerusalem, with her future husband and David Ben-Gurion started a workers' paper, and helped organize Jewish labour. Then, not accepted at Damascus University because she was a woman, she went to France where she qualified as an agronomist.

Of particular interest are her chapters on *Hashomer*. She was one of the very few women accepted as full member of the organization.

### Book For All

Mrs. Ben-Zvi's memoirs should be read by many — by students of Zionist history, by adventure-story fans, by socialists who wish to understand some of the forces that moulded Israel into its present social and political shape, by new immigrants who should know what pioneering really involves, and, when translated into English, by readers of Uris' "Exodus" for some of the material at first hand out of which that romance was written. Above all, it should be read by the Sabras. For to them Jewish history seems to have been suspended at the end of the Maccabean War of Independence, to begin again only with their own War of Independence of 1948. Reading Mrs. Ben-Zvi, the Sabras will be able to fill in some of the gap and they will learn about the people whose dreams and deeds made them the confident generation they are.

E.B.A.

## Life and Letters

### Polish Writers Convene

The outstanding fact of the convention of Polish writers held in Warsaw in December was the election of a number of supporters of the "October uprising" of 1956 to offices of the Writers Association, this despite the progressive return of the Polish press to the Moscow fold since 1957, marked by the slanting down of "Po Prostu," the change of editor and staff of "Nowa Kultura" and the growing preponderance of news from Russia in newspapers.

The lectures around which most of the debate at the convention centered were given by Stefan Zalkiewski, the new editor of "Nowa Kultura," and Tadeusz Holuj, the Cracow writer. The former mainly attacked the kind of literary criticism that was unable to appreciate the trend of "Socialist Realism," that sought exaggerated improvisations and admired writing of the Western type instead of devoting itself to the main task of criticism, stressing political aspects and the author's outlook, the criterion by which every new book should be judged being its attitude to the proletarian revolution and to socialist construction.

Holuj, on the other hand, asked that the old concept of Socialist Realism be abandoned for the more productive one of Socialist Art, and Literature. Since socialist construction was only in its beginning, the Cracow writer added, literature had room for a wide range of subjects. It was the duty of writers, even if they were members of the Communist Party, to demand freedom of creation, taking into consideration the fact that there were in the country constructive forces that had not yet been converted to Communism.

## BIG BUSINESS

**THE MIDDLE WAY** by John McGhee. Blake, London. 208 pp. 12/6.

THIS is a Glasgow novel of big business, by an Australian who knows exactly what he is writing about. It is a sort of fell to Mr. Braine's "Room at the Top," where greed and personal ambition are what make Johnny tick.

Jonathon Crane, manager of the Glasgow branch of a huge engineering concern, and his delightful wife Chris want something more from life than success in business, comfort at home and a flashy car. It is something you would blush to say out loud, and indeed it is not put into these words ever, but actually it is the wish to leave the world a slightly better place than it had been before. John refuses grand wordly success in London, choosing rather to do his bit in the job he knows he is fit for. His is no great act of renunciation, but neither does he grab — he chooses the middle way of staying put and reaching after his ideals where he is, in the daily grind.

It is a pity that this well written — if not in the least frilly — book, with its living personalities and graphic background, and its credible story — should be somewhat [illegible]

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# Beauty And Colour In Paris Shows

By Alison Settle

PARIS.—

ONCE again the House of Dior, its team of designers headed by Yves St. Laurent, gives women a new world of beauty in the collection shown in Paris. But in addition to an exquisite show, the Maison Dior also offers comfort.

In this latest show, the new line was interspersed with the old. A woman need not fear that everything she owns (provided it was originally good in line) is outdated. We saw the chemise, the sack, the tunic, the dress short in front and long at the back, the one-piece, the two-piece. Waists fell low, rose high, were tied in by ribbons, or rested on nature's midriff with a belt.

Yves St. Laurent has literally got success in the bag. His main line, which he sometimes likes to call "the vase," is formed by fabric bagging from a collarless neck over the hardly-noticed bosom down to fingertip depth. Sometimes it is tightened in at the base, at other times it flows loosely.

Skirt lengths have become unimportant: the eye is so intrigued by the intricacies of cut and make that the depth of the hemline goes unnoticed except in certain evening dresses.

For a spring and summer collection, daytime fabrics are curiously warm, dominated by border patterned woollens, woven wools with the look of knitting, and by smooth mohairs and cashmeres, many decorated with bold depths of shaggy wool fringing.

### Fewer Sleeveless

Daytime coats bag out and then in to finger depth over two-piece dresses: the one-piece dress is mainly kept for the later hours of the day. Far fewer sleeveless models are shown than by other Paris designers: here sleeves are narrow and elegant. The two-piece dresses are colour matched with exactitude to the coat that tops them. Above go matching high beehive or drum-shaped hats, quite brimless, which are designed to contain the raised chignon of smooth, totally uncurled hair which is the hairdressing line dictated by those other fashion rulers, the hairdressers.

When the line does not bag out, to be tied in on the hips or lower down, it slides in an unbroken flow of fabric over the figure, lightly flattening the breastline, curving in high below (to give the air of a very young girl), then flowing in the most elegant, gentle, smooth fall to the very hem. Such a line is seen in gleaming fabrics of all kinds, satin dominating. It also takes a two-piece form, the top shaped with an unbroken tunic over a slender skirt: for day, this little tunic may even be made in fine fur or in shaved leather.

A total contrast to the Dior clothes is the collection shown by Nina Ricci. Here, instead of a dozen or two of varying lines and themes the whole show is based on gipsy life. Where at Dior the original influence is played down, whether it be a Spanish Madonna, a beauty of the high-waisted Empire period, or (as in a series of negligees and dinner gowns to be worn at home) the opening years of this century, Jules Crahay, Ricci's designer, wholeheartedly follows the gipsy caravan.

The model girls wear dark-dyed, straightened hairdos: they hang window curtain earrings from their ears, tie vividly coloured scarves around their necks, casually knotted.

### Fortune Assured

Undoubtedly they have told M. Crahay that his fortune is assured by his brief, braid-bordered bolero jackets that are worn over skirts full at the top, by the multiplicity of pleats that are used in suits, dresses and dance clothes alike, pleats so numerous that they have to be stitched down to produce a silhouette.

Pleats, bandings, stitchings all figure freely with cape-like sleeves when no sleeve at all is allowed. Collars have vanished. They do not go well with gipsy scarves and would make for a clumsy neckline in view of the enormous size of the down-brimmed hats that are worn. These inverted hats are suddenly swept off the head by the model girls to reveal a small, beehive shape below... and when that comes off there is seen a high, coiled chignon of hair real or (more probably) false.

Here is a house with enormous vitality, a love for the red and orange shades, whose designer delights to tuck an enormous sunflower into the bosom of a dress. Indeed he has fun with clothes... as well as beauty and profit.

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*Left to Right: Shanti Berlyne's version of Dior's new "vase" shape; chemise; sack; and the new Dior "sculptured" suit (carefully shaped under the bust and at the waist). Jackets are knuckle length and worn over slim skirts. Tall brimless hats are de rigueur for the high smooth uncurled chignons which Paris decrees.*

# Paris-Bound Housewife

By Diana Lerner

A LUCKY housewife, among the 400 who answered that "the best way to persuade one's neighbour to use Vita Products was to get her to taste one," has won a trip to Paris at the firm's expense. She is Mrs. Hermina Horvath, a 47-year-old widow who came to Israel from Hungary nine years ago and lives in the Government Housing Quarter in Tirat Hacarmel in Haifa. She has relatives in Paris.

The nationwide competition, in which thousands of participants answered questions about Vita products, ended on Sunday with a public drawing at the Vita plant. There were three big prizes and 200 gifts of the firm's products.

At a press conference preceding the drawing, Mr. I. Piotkin, manager of the firm, introduced the company's latest products—spaghetti with meat sauce, spaghetti with tomato sauce a la Napolitana, and onion soup, which he claimed is as French as any you can get at Les Halles. "The winner of the trip to Paris will be able to prove this statement!" he said.

In addition, Mr. Piotkin revealed that the firm's dehydration department was drying vegetables for use in soups at such high speed that their full vitamine and mineral content was preserved. Vita would be able to supply dried vegetables to other manufacturers both here and abroad, he said. The process was a kind of shock treatment to the vegetables according to Mr. Piotkin, thus ensuring crisply toasted onion rings for the onion soup and richly nutritive food value in other soups with a vegetable content.

Vita anticipates that this year its exports will reach $300,000 (last year they topped $250,000), the main items being soups and canned fruit. Oranges and grapefruit segments were finding a ready market in the U.S. and East and South Africa, Mr. Piotkin stated.

# Jerusalem Merchants Offer Attractive Goods in Sales

By Esther Altman

THE seasonal sales have started in Jerusalem this week. Another mild winter has filled shops with a mouth-watering display of full-length coats, sports coats, sweaters, jersey suits, raincoats, slacks, etc. What makes them all attractive is that their price tags show reductions — of 10, 20, 30, and even as high as 50 per cent.

One of the leading fashion stores in the centre of the city — (and incidentally the oldest — it is to celebrate its 40th anniversary next year) — has an outstanding sales display. Even the latest fashion items show a 10 per cent reduction; some woollen suits (in classic styles and good colours) are being sold almost at half price. Raincoats have their prices drastically cut although they can serve ideally as full-length light coats.

### Sports Suits

Sports suits, which can easily be worn here right through the spring, are reduced by 15 per cent. Last year's suits — in styles that are classic enough to continue to be worn — are being sold at cost price.

In the men's department — though the atmosphere is somewhat more subdued — the careful male shopper can find much over which to wax enthusiastic — 10 to 20 per cent reductions in shirts, sweaters, underwear, dressing gowns, ties, etc. — all made of good material.

Further on in the centre of the city, one of the main department stores is offering a wide range of practical items at reductions of up to 50 per cent. Textiles — cotton goods, Turkish towels, aprons, bathrobes, etc., all made here of Israel-produced materials — are now on sale, and shoppers with a thought to springtime and Passover will be well rewarded by a visit to this department. The household goods section also has some "special offers" which are well worth looking into. Ladies' underwear, offered in a very wide and popular range in this store, is on sale at greatly reduced prices, and is of first quality.

Stockings play a large part in this season's sale here, and women shoppers will be delighted to learn that these are now available at half-price, yet with quality maintained at the highest level.

Umbrellas this year have appeared on the market made of French silk, in the very smartest of colours and designs. One has only to look at them to see what the well-dressed Parisienne will be carrying. Their extra charm lies in the fact that they can be used both in the rain and in the summer (without fear of the colours fading) — and their tags show a 25 per cent reduction on the usual price.

Along Jerusalem's main street, the clothing shops are lavish with sales signs. Some of the stores already have their sales going with a swing, others are still in preparation for their opening but are already offering their customers goods at sale prices.

### Large Reductions

A well-known leather goods store along the main street is dressing its windows for the sale. The goods it will have available at reduced prices are handbags, gloves in all colours and varied fabrics, an attractive selection of jewellery, and colourful silk scarves. All will be offered at "very large reductions."

No tour of the city's sales would be complete without a stop at the handicrafts store near Hechal Shlomo. Here, all the winter clothes for women and children — coats, costumes, dresses, suede coats and jackets — are priced at a 25 per cent reduction. Something a little out of the usual for men — leather coats and duffle coats — are also marked down.

Already in progress — or starting on Sunday — the sales are to last for two to three weeks, but the wise shopper will go early for the widest choice and most attractive items.

Jerusalem's shopkeepers have not been unduly disturbed by the elusive winter. Jerusalemites, with an eye for fashion and good quality, have patronized their shops. The general response was: "We are quite satisfied," and the businessman really looked as though they meant it.

# New Zealander Shows Floral Art

FLORAL art was the subject of a demonstration and lecture given at the Kings Hotel on Sunday by Mrs. Gretl Lewis, teacher of this subject at the Technical College in Wellington, New Zealand. Mrs. Lewis, who rates her country as second after Japan in the appreciation and understanding of flower arrangements, also heads the Youth Aliya Committee in her country.

Along with the flowers, Mrs. Lewis told the Friends of Jerusalem Society that all you need for equipment is a good pair of clippers, a needle holder and a collection of bowls and vases. The needle holder (available at any florist's) should be stuck at the bottom of every bowl. It sticks easily with some plasticine, provided the bowl is absolutely dry at the time.

Illustrating her informal, formal and modern versions of flower arrangements, the speaker took a square plastic dish to show a horizontal centrepiece for a dining table. She used red gerbera with olive tree sprays. Then she made a charming display of white and yellow Iris, on a little round salad plate, covering the needle holder with leaves. For a most formal arrangement she used gladioli, fanning them out stiff and straight in a low fruit bowl. This she suggested for the corner of a room or a shelf.

This is Mrs. Lewis' third visit here to see her mother and other members of her family. This time she gave several demonstrations of floral art to members of women's clubs and to the Wizo Girls Training School in Haifa.

MIRIAM MAYER

# Applause for the Lima

By Molly Bar-David

THE section for Home Economics run by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Settlement Department of the Jewish Agency has put out a booklet on Lima Beans which every good housewife ought to write for and keep on hand to know what to do with the limas that are going to come full blast on our market soon. And a most welcome invasion they will be too! We've had limas this year in tins but now we are going to get them fresh and dried as well. Their protein content, and good eating quality are going to be a boon to many a home.

In buying lima beans remember that there is a large proportion of pod to bean (but these pods make an excellent base for soups), so allow a kilo of beans for three generous servings. Shell shortly before cooking, and then boil for about 20 minutes in just enough water to cover. You may have to add water, as lima beans have a way of soaking up liquid. When they are done, most of the water should be absorbed. Season with salt, pepper and butter, or a little butter and top milk. These beans are very good cooked with a little garlic or minced parsley. Cooking the beans with slivers of sausage makes for a very tasty dish.

Besides the delightful recipes in the Government-Agency pamphlet, here are a few lima bean dishes which are general favourites the world over.

### Lima Bean Tidbits

*½ kilo dried lima beans, 2 cups cold water, 1 tsp. salt, 1 cup honey, 2 tbsps. butter or other fat.*

Soak beans for a few hours. Drain and add other ingredients. Cook in pressure cooker for an hour or simmer on a low flame until tender. Meat or chicken may be added to these beans, for a Shabbat Special *Cholent-Trimmis.*

### Limas in Tomato Sauce

Prepare fresh limas and add 1 cup chopped fresh tomatoes, 1 chopped onion, 1 tbsp. sugar, and stew until beans are tender. Add butter towards end of cooking.

### Baked Limas With Lamb Chops

Cook half a kilo of dried lima beans in water and salt until almost tender. Season with a dash of dry mustard, 1 tbsp. sugar (brown is best), ¼ cup tomato catsup and a chopped onion. Pour into a shallow casserole — adding water if necessary to make it rather a liquid mixture. Place thin lamb chops over the top, snipping the edges so that they will not curl. Bake uncovered in a hot oven for about 25 minutes; reduce heat and bake until chops are tender and well done.

### Lima Bean Soup

*1 cup dried lima beans, 6 cups water, ½ slices carrots, 1 onion, sliced, 6 sprigs of parsley, 1 tsp. peppercorns, 2 cups milk, 1 tbsp. soup seasoning, 2 tbsps. salt.*

Wash beans, cover with water and soak several hours. Drain. Add the cold water and cook slowly until very tender (about an hour). When beans are soft, rub through a sieve. You should have three cups of pulp and liquid; add if not, add water to make up this quantity. Add milk and seasonings and bring to a boil. Makes five servings.

### Lima Beans Au Gratin

*2 cups fresh lima beans, 1 cup milk, 50 grams yellow cheese, 1 tsp. salt, 1 tsp. celery salt, 1 grated onion, 1 tsp. paprika.*

Cook limas until tender and drain. Pour milk — mixed with all other ingredients, including grated cheese — over the beans and bake in a casserole.

### Lima Sausage Bake

Cook limas until tender in salted water. Put into a casserole. Over this pour a mixture made up of the following: 1 cup hot water, 1 tsp. soup powder, 1 tsp. sugar, 2 tbsps. grated onion, 1 shredded green pepper. Cover with sausages and bake.

# Drilling the Tooth

By Dr. Eliahu Yarom

THE fear which most people associate with the dentist — and which so frequently delays their treatment — is the unpleasantness of the drill. It is not only the pain, when the drill gets too deep, it is the vibrations of the tooth, often transmitted throughout the whole jaw. Small wonder that the drill has been the subject of many jokes and tales, and that the more callous of modern torturers have used it to extort confessions from their unfortunate victims.

DOCTOR'S NOTEBOOK

It has been known for a long time that the vibrations could be reduced and the efficiency of the drill could be greatly increased, if it could be made to revolve at very high speed. For the average bit (or burr) the optimum speed is 200,000 to 300,000 revolutions per minute but the usual drill is only capable of 4,000 to 5,000. Some of the more modern ones do go slightly faster but this doesn't help the poor patient much, as 6,000 to 9,000 r.p.m. are just those which produce the most unpleasant vibrations. During the last few years, dentists in New Zealand and in the U.S. have designed belt-driven and air turbine machines that do give speeds up to 300,000 revolutions but these are not yet in general use.

Quite apart from being easier on the patient, the high-speed drill is easier on the dentist. It cuts more quickly and with a lighter touch so that more can be done without anaesthesia and the dentist is much less tired at the end of his day's work.

Much of the pain which the drill engenders is due less to contact with the sensitive pulp inside the tooth than to the great heat produced by the friction of the drill. A diamond drill point rotating at 3,500 revolutions per minute can raise the tooth's temperature as much as 20°C and when the speed is increased to 17,000 revolutions, the temperature may rise 40°C above the normal level. For this reason, many dentists use a cold water spray during drilling to keep the tooth cool and the newer drills have a water jet attached, the aim being to keep the temperature rise to not more than 4-5°C. Some patients and dentists have remarked on a smell of burning while using high-speed drills, and without cooling there is a fear that the tooth pulp may be injured at these temperatures.

There are only technical difficulties, however, and attempts are being made to overcome them. The best drills are powered by an air turbine which emits a high-pitched whine, calculated to frighten the already scared patient and deafen the dentist who may use it for hours each day. It is possible to build in silencers and one manufacturer has managed to cut down noise to a considerable extent by leading the exhaust air away.

Although it constitutes a notable advance, it will be some time before the high speed drill comes into general use. It is doubtful too whether the usual electrical drill has seen its day and most of us are doomed to suffer its disadvantages for years to come. The only solution, short of having all one's teeth extracted, is to make frequent visits to the dentist (at least twice a year) in the hope that any holes he finds will be shallow ones and the ordeal will be short.


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can now enjoy too with her family Vita's new Onion Soup, prepared according to the genuine French recipe.
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KASHER — PARVE
4-6 servings — 30 Agorot
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# Unwanted Opinion on Religion

THE second Melaveh Malka interview on American Jewry with Moshe Prager was devoted to the Reform and Conservative movements. Asked to define the difference between Orthodox, Conservative and Reform, Mr. Prager answered "I'll tell you a joke. The Reform work on Saturday and pray on Sunday. The Conservatives work on Saturday and ride to synagogue on Saturday. The Orthodox don't work on Saturday and pray on Saturday." That is Mr. Prager's idea of a joke. If we are going to be humorous, I can give Mr. Prager some versions which I prefer. One explains the differentiation according to the distance from the synagogue the cars are parked. Another says that the Orthodox pray "Adonai Adonai," the Conservatives "I dunno, I dunno," and the Reform "I deny, I deny." A further classification states the Orthodox pray to "The Holy One blessed be He," the Conservatives to "Lord of the Universe," the Reform to "Our Father who art in Heaven," and the Reconstructionists "To Whom It May Concern."

One wonders why Mr. Prager was chosen to talk on this subject. It was explained to him at the beginning that he was to give information and not his opinions, but his own views kept peeping through. For example, when asked to distinguish the various modes of worship he answered "The Orthodox synagogue is warm, traditional, and thousands are attracted by the cantors; the Reform don't wear hats which is disturbing to anyone not used to it, while the Conservatives have mixed seating and mixed choirs." True, this is information but it is very far from impartial (although probably the nearest Mr. Prager can get to impartiality; Mr. Zvieli, who was interlocutor, is also an Orthodox Jew but his contribution was in the correct spirit — a genuine impartial attempt to elicit information). The information conveyed by Mr. Prager was on the whole accurate though superficial. He would occasionally interject English terms in the best Hyman Kaplan manner; almost every English title of an American organization was given inaccurately.

It was good that the subject was aired over the Melaveh Malka series which tends to ignore deviations from the religious norm. Perhaps at some future date a more authoritative consideration of the subject will be broadcast.

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THE "Parents and Children" series last week devoted a programme to children's games. The main talk came from Dr. Kanowitz; neither he nor the interviewer possessed a good radio voice but the material was so fascinating that this shortcoming was soon forgotten. Dr. Kanowitz explained the nature of play and how its manifestation develops for the first ten years or so of a child's life (it will be recalled that little girls play with dolls and little boys with soldiers wheras big boys play with dolls and big girls play with soldiers). He explained how the child's first object of play is himself; later he joins a group but this is only a framework in which to continue his own games; playing with others is already a third stage of development. His particular message was to warn parents

**Radio Review**

against trying to curb the natural instinct of a child to be active, noisy and even aggressive. His advice to parents was to try and combine the older child's play and study into one world and to create a pleasant atmosphere into which the child can fit himself according to his mood. Tension in the child is caused by over-stringency on the part of the parent.

Margalit Ahavia, author of books on games for children, complemented these views and said that the child who plays too much needs it, for he has more imagination, which must be given rein. A child who does not play much is not healthy.

The feature, edited by Naomi Glikstein, was intelligent, useful and practical and doubtlessly appreciated by parents.

•

THE play broadcast this week was "Volpone" — not Ben Jonson's original but the *uebersetzt und verbessert* version by Jules Romain and Stefan Zweig. I believe that the original can stand on its own feet without any adaptation but once it is being presented in translation the modern version is legitimate. The performance directed by Nisan Nativ went with a swing and the actors were satisfactory — most of them tended to exaggerate but in this context it was permissible.

**PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S LISTENING:** Fine Arts Quartet playing quartets by Prokofiev and Beethoven Op. 132 (tonight at 9.15); Discussion on Hebrew literary criticism (Sun. at 8.35; second wavelength); Chekhov's "Cherry Orchard" (Mon. at 9.30); Mark Twain's "Million Dollar Note" (Tues. at 6); Programme on Saint-Exupery (Tues. at 8; second wavelength); Avraham Ibn Ezra (Tues. at 8.35); Premiere of Hanoch Yakobi's third symphony (Tues. at 9.15); Talk on American students studying in Israel (Weds. at 8; second wavelength); Israel works for harp (Weds. at 8.15; second wavelength); Great Dialogues on Revenge (Thurs. at 8; second wavelength); Relay from Ramat Gan: Second half of the football match between Belgrade's "Partisan" team and the Israel Selected (Second Programme, Tue. at 4).

AUDIO

BRIDGE

By JERUSALEMITE

## HANDLE WITH CARE

THE execution of squeezes and coups may have become a matter of routine to the big shots in international bridge; but our readers will doubtless enjoy today's neat achievement, especially if they are told that the game was handled by one of our own players.

| | North | |
|---|---|---|
| | S. A J 9 4<br>H. A Q 6<br>D. K 2<br>C. 10 9 8 3 2 | |
| **West**<br>S. K 8 7 5 2<br>H. 5 2<br>D. 4 3<br>C. K 8 6 5 | N<br>W E<br>S | **East**<br>S. Q 10 3<br>H. K J 10 7 4<br>D. A 8<br>C. Q J 4 |
| | S. 6<br>H. 9 8 3<br>D. Q J 10 9 7 6 5<br>C. A 7 | |
| | South | |

| North | East | South | West |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1S | 2H | 3D | — |
| 3NT | — | 4D | all pass |

On opening the bidding North was not quite prepared for a forced rebid at the three-odd level. We do not think much of his three no-trumps call, but there is no proper reply to do his hand justice. It was rather fortunate that South took this out into four diamonds — a club start would have torn three no-trumps to shreds.

East won the opening lead with the knave of hearts, South dropping the eight. The queen of clubs was returned; South held up once, took the next club and played the king of diamonds. On winning this trick East shot back his last club. This was his undoing.

We admit that it required nerve to switch to spades, away from a well-protected queen. But East had more than courage to work on; he should have known that South did not have the king of spades, or else he would have abided by his partner's three no-trumps.

South recognized the green light when he saw it. With the king of clubs marked in West's hand and the king of hearts with East, the setting was ideal for a double squeeze; but he would have to transfer the squeezing heart into his own hand. The theme was unusual: a combination of double squeeze and Vienna coup.

Having ruffed the club declarer unblocked by taking dummy's ace of hearts and then proceeded to collect his string of trumps.

His last three cards were the singleton spade, the nine of hearts and a trump, and dummy had the ace and another spade and the ten of clubs; West was known to hold the king of clubs and two spades, whilst East was down to two spades and the king of hearts. When the last trump came, West had to let go a spade; dummy threw the now useless club, and East in his turn was squeezed between spades and hearts.

## Chess

Friday, February 5, 1960

Problem No. 1309
E.A. Levenston, Jerusalem
Specially Composed for
The Jerusalem Post

Kb6; Qf5; Ra1, Rc3; Bb3; Kta4, Ktc7; Pc6. (8)
Kb4; Re4; Bf7, Bf8; Ktf4, Kth8; Pa6, b5, b7, d4, e3. (11)
White mates in two (2x)

Problem No. 1310
M. Marysko, Czechoslovakia
Specially Composed for
The Jerusalem Post

Kf2; Re4; Bg2; Pb4, c2, c5, d6, e5, f6, h5. (10)
Ke6; Bh1; Pb5, c6, d7, e6, f5, f7. (8)
Helpmate in three (H.3x)
(with set-play)

**SOLUTIONS.** Problem No. 1305 (Onatia): 1.Kta5! Problem No. 1306 (Metzenauer): 1.Qh8! thr. 2.Qh1; 1.—Ktc3 2.Qa8+; 1.—Bg4 2.Qh7+.

**Solving Contest** (Problems 1291—1300): Maximum: 3-4-2-3-4-6-2-5-2-2/32. Pincevski: 11-2-17/30; Jakob: 11-2-6-2-4-4/29; Levenston, Ruppin: 13-4-2-5-4/28; Spitzer: 11-2-4-10/27; Cultman: 8-2-2-4-2-5-4/27; Heli: 12-6-2-5-0-2/27; Savir-Silbermann: 12-4-2-4-2/24; Gruenfeld: 8-0-2-4-2-0-2/18; Rosenthal: 0-4-0-2-2-4-2-4/18.

**Notes & Remarks.** No. 1291: 1.Ktc6+? K:ed+! No. 1292: The pawn g4 was omitted on the diagram. No. 1293: 1.f3? Ke3! No. 1294: Set-play: White begins. No. 1295: Cook 1.Kt:f4 — 2.Ktg3. Suggested correction: Add W.P. on h3 and B.P. h4. No. 1296: No Solution 1.Bd5 R:e7! 2.f7+ K:f8 2.Qh6+ Bg7! 1.Be6? R:e6! 2.Qa4+ Kf7! No. 1298: b) Cook 1.Ka2 Q:c2+ 2.Ka1 Q:b1x. Mr. Pincevski pointed out change of solution in set and play. No. 1299: 1. Ktd4? B:e7! No. 1293: "Fine variations, but Re8 is a giveaway" (Levenston). No. 1298: "A three-minute leisure job!" (Cultman).

Solutions to J. Goldschmidt, Beit Maon, Rishon Le Zion.

**The Four Queens Story**

The Fischer-Petrosian game, played in the 18th round of the candidates' tournament, came to the following unusual position: White (Fischer): Kg1; Qa8, Qh2; Bf1; Pe4, d3, e4, g4. Black (Petrosian): Kb3; Qd8, Qe7; Ktc3; Pc6, d4, e5.

Petrosian considered 42. e6! the strongest continuation for White. Fischer did not notice it, however: 42. Qa1 Qa3 43. Q:a3+ K:a3 44.Qh6 Qf7 45.Kg2 Kb3 46.Qd2 Qh7! 47.Kg3 Q:e4! The two sides were even again. After 48.d:e Kt:e4+ and Kt:d2, black had two passed pawns. 48.Q:c3+? would be met of course with 48.—d:c 49.d:e c2, and black would win easily through a third queen. Fischer played 48.Qf2, and 48.Qh1 led to an agreed draw.

**Israel Problemists' Association**

The annual meeting of the I.P.A., held in Tel Aviv, was attended by some 30 composers. Following the general discussion it was resolved to continue the publication of "Haproblemai" as an independent organ and to hold regular weekly meetings in Tel Aviv, Haifa and Jerusalem. The following were elected to the executive board: Messrs D. Vertheim (Chairman), J. Goldschmidt (Tourneys Conductor), Z. Hashavit (Matches and International Relations), J. Retter (Secretary), S. Seider (Treasurer), E. Fasher (Editor of "Haproblemai") and I. Talmi (Problem tester).

Denmark won the composing match with Israel by 171:144. D. Vertheim won first place in the two-mover section.

ELIAHU SHAHAF

## A SAINTLY CREW

(Continued from Page IV)

the youth of this country, and they will tear Ben-Gurion to bits and pieces like a herring." All these statements I heard during an all-night session of a *Natorei Karta* assembly in a *hassidic* synagogue.

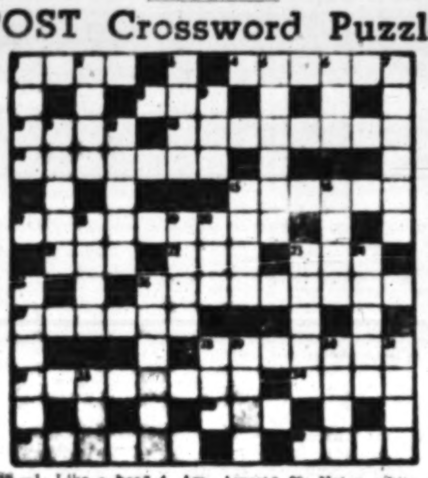
Then again, I conversed with the *Natorei Karta* maker of phylacteries, the dark-eyed young man with the twisted mouth, who a few years ago crossed the frontier into Jordan, hoping to be able to arrange an alliance with the Arab League, and who later went to New York to inveigh against Israel in the lobbies of the United Nations. His balcony in Meah She'arim overlooks Jordan — the frontier is almost within a stone's throw. "Every morning, when I stand here saying my prayers," he declared, "I thank God that there is still a part of the Holy Land that is barren, unsmeared by the Hollywood foulness of Tel Aviv." He reads Nietzsche, and foresees bloody visitations on Israel.

• • •

VERILY the skies are darkened with sinners as with swarms of locusts. If only one tear were to be shed for every sin that is being committed, such an ocean of salt-water would arise as to cover even the highest mountains. And if an ark were to be constructed to save the righteous, it would need to be hardly any bigger than a biggish house. And who would gladly sail in it, amid the drifting corpses of the unclean, above a drowned universe? Why, surely the saints of the *Natorei Karta*, with Amram Blau at the helm, Yishayahu Shamberger in the prow and the maker of phylacteries in the stern.

Mere fancy? Who knows! For inscrutable are the ways of Providence!..

## POST Crossword Puzzle



**ACROSS.**—1. Like a bee? 4. Am employed and entertained. 8. You won't get it while slimming. 10. Man on the land—his own land. 13. Possibly he's Roman and a rider. 14. Tank in the American Civil War? 16. Obstruct an animal with hesitation. 17. Are such missiles spherical? 21. The palmist's friend. 22. The colour of the goat and the mule. 23. Is silly, and may easily be cracked. 26. More than ten days. 27. Arrive. 28. This is the most you can get. 32. Moving dramas, possibly. 34. Fur-coated digger. 35. Article from an atheist. 36. Just one course. 37. Is it thrown on to the stage?

**DOWN.** — 1. One who sings of the sea? 2. Sole fruit? 3. It's a laugh. 5. He's no ordinary person. 6. Would be very strong if only he had a son. 7. They're not having breakfast. 9. The weighty part of Antonio. 11. Easy to buy. 12. A shaky bit of singing. 15. Just a suggestion. 16. The doctor takes half the dope. 18. A place to lie. 19. Arrest? 20. Not a white sailor? 23. After half a minute, I'm on! 24. Evil spirit. 25. With which to fasten broken plates together? 26. You've got it coming to you. 28. Was introduced to me by letter? 29. A bashful word? 30. Lisa's associate. 31. Food one may encounter, we hear. 33. Reduction arranged by the T.U.C.?

**LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION**

**ACROSS.** — 1. (Lamp) Post. 4. Crease. 8. Aid. 10. Oval. 12. Dietrich. 14. Reviled. 15. Br-O.K.-er. 17. On the spot. 21. Sue. 22. Cam(mac). 23. And. 26. Ham-burger. 27. Leader. 28. Stooped. 32. Comm-one-r. 34. Tore. 35. War. 36. Desist. 37. Book.

**DOWN.** — 1. Poor (Yorick). 2. Slav. 3. Hide. 5. Retort. 6. Ali. 7. Exhort. 9. (Can)Did. 11. Veins. 12. Lithe. 13. Bumb. 16. King. 18. Tuba. 19. (O)Scar. 20. Pa-M. 23. Argot. 24. Deter. 25. Placed. 26. Heroes. 28. Sew. 29. Trap(part). 30. Polo. 31. Desk. 32. Mrs.

# Marceau — Master of Mime

IT is difficult to write about the pantomime of Marcel Marceau without using a whole string of superlatives. Anything which seems to approach perfection must always generate an aesthetic thrill, no matter what the medium. Thus, it does not matter whether pantomime is your favourite form of entertainment or not: when it is presented by Marcel Marceau you are simply lost in admiration for the skill and artistry in the performance.

Here is one man who appears on the stage for two hours doing pantomimic vignettes from life, and by the use of facial gestures and complete muscular control of every part of his body makes not only people, but whole situations crowded with people, come alive. M. Marceau's gestures and especially his facial expressions are very reminiscent of Charlie Chaplin at his best. This resemblance leads to speculation about how good he might be in a simple story with some sort of continuity, where the spectator could be carried along with him rather than sit back and admire the cleverness and at times the

MARCEAU

brilliance of the performance.

The play opens with a series of Exercises in Style: a man walking against the wind, a man ascending and descending a long series of stairs, a tug-o-war and a dice game, all extremely clever and witty. But M. Marceau is at his best when he has some sort of a theme, even a tenuous one. Without a single prop, he makes a whole public garden come alive. They are all there, the gossiping, knitting ladies, the man walking his dog, the woman pushing the pram, the child bouncing a ball and the one skipping rope, the ice-cream vendor and the balloon seller, the lovers meeting and many others. His special magic makes the bare stage a crowded and colourful place.

M. Marceau uses a clown's make-up and a baggy white suit which somehow shows the complete play of his muscles. His blank white face can display every emotion which its owner wants to convey, but like all great clowns he is best in his pathos and his childish joy.

The second part of the programme is taken up with the adventures of Bip, a simple character whom M. Marceau has created. Here he has added a vest and a funny hat with a red rose to his costume, but Bip is the same simple, pathetic and joyous creature that we met in the first part of the programme. He is delightful as an animal trainer coaxing the lion into doing his tricks while he himself alternately trembles with fear or swells with accomplishment. His hands are a delight to behold when he catches butterflies, and he is marvellously funny on skates. His final scene is the story of David and Goliath, in which M. Marceau plays both roles.

The present production includes two of M. Marceau's company, Pierre Verry and Alexandro. M. Verry has a very expressive face and the two men together do a magician's turn on the stage as well as a chess game. They are best, however, in their tableaux, when they announce M. Marceau's next turn. Altogether, this is a rare treat, and it is a pity that it will only be here for such a short time.

IDA B. DAVIDOWITZ

**Figure of Fantasy**

"THE mime's art is a very difficult one, and few are those who carry it on today," wrote the Prix Goncourt winner Alexandre Arnoux of Marcel Marceau. "Yet this art has a glorious tradition, for it embodies the very essence of the theatre... Its enthusiasts... dream of giving expression to man's inner life and to the colourful variety of life through the exclusive use of body movements, ignoring and despising the lying word. The intelligence, the depth and the sensitivity of Marcel Marceau, the acuteness of his senses, the daring of his feelings make him rightful heir to the greatest, to Dabireau and Charlie Chaplin."

## ON THE AIR

**FIRST PROGRAMME**
**522, 336.4 & 249 M.**

**News: Hebrew:** 6.30, 7.00 and 7.55 a.m. **Tomorrow:** 8.30, 1.30, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 p.m. **English:** 2.00 p.m. **French:** 3.15 p.m.

**TODAY**

6.30 a.m. Religious Services (R). 6.37 Exercises. 6.47 Musical Clock (R). 7.17 Morning Melodies. 8.00 Close Down.

11.00 a.m. Popular Concert: Cherubini: Overture "Medea"; Khatchaturian: Cello Concerto; Debussy: "L'Apres midi d'un Faun"; Chopin: Fantasie-Impromptu 12.00 Lunchtime Music. 12.45 Chamber Music: Fuerstenau: Suite for Flute and Guitar; Haydn: Trio in C for Piano, Violin and Cello; Trojan: Quintet for Winds, on Czech Folk Songs. 1.45 Where to Go? 2.35 Close Down.

3.15 Programme for Yemenites. 3.30 Kabbalat Shabat. 4.00 Youth Corner. 4.30 Special Foreign News Broadcast. 5.05 Classical Request Programme: Beethoven: 1) Violin Concerto in D, opus 61 (Soloist: Roman Totenberg). 2) Polonaise in C, opus 89 (played by Gyorgi Cziffra). 6.00 Bible Reading. 6.10 Shabbat Songs. 6.30 The Kol Yisrael Orchestra. Offenbach: 1) Serenade (arr. Max Schoenberr). 2) "Island Tullipatan," Overture; 3) Fantasy on themes from "La Perichole" (arr. Rudolf Goehr). 7.30 Hebrew Songs. 7.50 Shabbat Tunes. 7.55 Announcement of Kol Yisrael Programmes. 8.00 Programme by Y. Ben-Herzl & R. Bashan. 8.15 Friday Evening Concert, played by the Fine Arts String Quartet (recorded at the YMCA Auditorium in Jerusalem); Prokofiev: Quartet No. 4; Beethoven: Quartet in A-minor, opus 132. 10.30 Story. 10.40 Folk Dances. 11.10 Dance Music. 12.00 Close Down.

**TOMORROW**

7.30 a.m. Morning Melodies. 8.50 Hebrew Songs. 9.20 Sabbath Morning Concert: Sammartini: Symphony in G, for Trumpet and Orchestra; Handel: "Coronation Anthem" & Chorus from "Salomone"; Mouret: Signals for Trumpets, Tympani, Violins and Oboes. 10.00 "What's New in Science." 10.15 Anton Karas (Zither). 10.30 Opera: Offenbach: "The Tales of Hoffman." 11.30 "Stage and Screen." 12.10 Light Classical Music. 12.30 Requests for Hebrew Songs. 1.00 Songs of the Nations. 1.40 Cantoral Recordings. 2.30 Close Down.

3.30 Light Music. 4.00 Popular Concert: Weber: Overture "The Ruler of the Spirits"; Bath: Cornish Rhapsody; Mozart: "Eine Kleine Nachtmusik." 4.30 "Curtain Up" — "The Bridal Chamber" by Alfred Mashar. 5.30 Light Music. 6.00 Literature and Art. 6.30 "Baton Up": Peter Todd and his Orchestra. 7.15 Guests in the Studio. 7.30 Melaveh Malka. 7.55 Announcement of Kol Yisrael Programmes. 8.00 "20 Questions" by S. Rosen. 8.30 Programme on Tourism ed. by A. Dror & R. Ram. 8.50 Bible Reading: Yeshayahu: Chaps. 65 & 66. 9.15 Sports. 9.45 Hebrew Songs & Dances. 10.00 "Disco Parade." 10.30 Dance Music. 12.00 Close Down.

**SECOND PROGRAMME**
**469, 202, 422 & 33.5 M.**

**IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: Today:** 6.15 Mograbit. 6.30 News in Easy Hebrew. 6.45 Polish. 7.00 French. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 "Tempo" — Musical Magazine. 8.30 "Guest Artists": Marika Papaloanou (Pianist from Greece), Maurice Checker (Oboeist from Great Britain) with Ruth Mense at the Piano. Handel: Sonata in C-minor for Oboe and Piano; Faure: Piece for Oboe and Piano; Janis Konstantinidis: Sonatina for Piano, based on Croatian Melodies; Nikos Skalkottas: Variations on a Greek Theme; Malcolm Arnold: Sonatina for Oboe and Piano. 9.45 Science Studio. 9.00 Ladino. 9.30 Rumanian. 9.45 Hungarian. 10.00 News in English.

**Tomorrow:** 6.15 Mograbit. 6.30 News in Easy Hebrew. 6.35 Polish. 7.00 French. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 "Soirée Musicale": Tartini: Cello Concerto, played by Marc Roselaar with the Kol Yisrael Orchestra, conducted by Heinz Freudenthal. Heinrich Schuetz: Four Psalms, performed by the "Madrigal" Ensemble, conducted by Moshe Badmor. Debussy: "Danse Sacrée et Danse Profane," for Harp and Orchestra, played by Eduard Witsenburg with the Kol Yisrael Orchestra, conducted by Georg Singer. Vaughan-Williams: Overture "The Wasps," played by the Kol Yisrael Orchestra, conducted by Georg Singer. 8.45 Science Studio. 9.00 Ladino. 9.30 Rumanian. 9.45 Hungarian. 10.00 News in English.

**ARABIC PROGRAMME**
**407 & 41.7 M.**

Arabic Programme (including News): **Today and Tomorrow:** 6.30-7.15 a.m. 1.15-2.15 and 5.30-11.15 p.m.

**KOL YISRAEL LAGOLA** (33.3 M.) **Today:** 10.30: News. 10.40 Our Correspondent Reports. 10.45 Sabbath Programme. **Tomorrow:** 10.30 News. 10.40 10th Anniversary of Village of Nir Galim. 10.45 Cantoral Music.

**Programme to South Africa: Today:** 6.15 News. 6.25 Our Correspondent Reports. 6.35 Sabbath Programme. **Tomorrow:** 6.15 News. 6.25 10th Anniversary of Village of Nir Galim. 6.30 Cantoral Music.

**ARMY PROGRAMME** (236, 335 and 295 M.): **Today:** 6.00 Opening. 6.05 Request Programme. 6.45 Nations' Legends. 7.00 News. 7.10 Friday Night Concert: Works by Bach and Prokofiev. 7.55 Readings from the "Haftara" of the Week. 8.00 "The Week in Israel and in the World." 8.10 "Pleasant Tunes." 8.30 Opera Tunes. 9.00 News. 9.15 "Military Mail 1005." 10.00 Dance Music. 10.30 Close Down.

**Tomorrow:** 6.00 Opening. 6.05 Pleasant Tunes. 6.55 Announcements. 7.00 News. 7.10 Folk Dances. 7.30 "Shavua Tov" — Musical Miniatures. 8.00 "Musical Pot-pourri." 8.30 The Night Following Shabbat. 9.00 News. 9.15 Dance Music. 10.30 Close Down.

**B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS** (30.26, 25.12, 19.76, 19.46, 16.86 M.) 7.15-7.45 p.m. **Today:** News. News Comment. British Album. **Tomorrow:** News. News Comment. The Weekly British Press.

**VOICE OF AMERICA — English Programme: Today:** 5.00, and 6.00 a.m. News, UN in Action on 31 and 41 M. 7.00 a.m. News, Commentators' Digest on 31 and 41 M. 8.00 a.m. News Raymond Swing Analysis, Report to Europe on 31, 41, 49 and 238 M. 9.00 and 10.00 a.m. News, Commentators' Digest on 13, 19 and 31 M. 3.00 p.m. News, Report to South Asia on 11, 13 and 19 M. 4.00 p.m. News, Raymond Swing Analysis, Critic's Choice on 11, 13, 19, 25 and 31 M. 6.00 p.m. News, Critic's Choice on 11, 19, 25, 31 and 41 M. 7.00 p.m. News, Report to Near East on 13, 19 and 25 M. 7.30 p.m. Issues in the News on 13, 19 and 25 M. 8.00 p.m. News, Report to Africa on 19 and 25 M. 8.30 p.m. Forum (Music) on 19 and 25 M. 9.00 and 10.00 p.m. Special News, Music USA on 19 and 25 M. 11.00 p.m. News, Raymond Swing Analysis, Press Opinion USA on 25, 31, 41 and 238 M. 11.30 p.m. Forum (Music) on 25, 31, 41 and 238 M. 12.00 p.m. News, Raymond Swing Analysis, Press USA on 25, 31, 41 and 238 M. **Tomorrow:** 5.00 and 6.00 a.m. News, UN in Action on 31 and 41 M. 7.00 a.m. News, Press Opinion, USA on 31 and 41 M. 8.00 a.m. News, Raymond Swing Analysis, Report to Europe on 31, 41, 49 and 238 M. 9.00 and 10.00 a.m. News, America This Week on 13, 19 and 31 M. 3.00 p.m. News, Report to South Asia on 11, 16 and 19 M. 4.00 p.m. News, Raymond Swing Analysis, Labour and Economics on 11, 13, 16, 25 and 31 M. 5.00 p.m. News, Raymond Swing Analysis, Report to Near East on 19, 25 and 31 M. 6.00 p.m. News, Labour and Economics on 11, 19, 25, 31 and 41 M. 7.00 p.m. News, Report to Near East on 13, 19 and 25 M. 7.30 p.m. Listeners' Log on 16, 19 and 25 M. 8.00 p.m. News, Report to Africa on 19 and 25 M. 8.30 p.m. Perspective (The American Scene) on 19 and 25 M. 9.00 and 10.00 p.m. News, Music USA on 19 and 25 M. 11.00 p.m. News and Commentary, World Press Roundup 25, 31, 41 and 238 M. 11.30 p.m. Perspective (The American Scene) on 25, 31, 41 and 238 M. 12.00 p.m. News and Commentary, World Press Roundup on 25, 31, 41 and 238 M.

**CYPRUS BROADCASTING SERVICE — English Programme:** (434 & 405 M.): News: 7.30 a.m. 2.00, 7.00, 11.00 p.m. **Today:** 7.45 a.m. The Coca Cola Programme. 8.00 Melodies & Memories. 8.30 My Word. 9.00 Miniature Concert. 9.30 Vanished Without Trace. 9.45 Piano Playtime. 10.00 The Melody Dance Band. 10.30 String Song. 11.00 The Final Year. 11.15 Light Music. 11.30 Focus on Fact. 12.00 Midday Melodies. 2.15 p.m. The Name is Shane. 2.30 For Children. 6.45 The Lanitis Programme. 7.15 Nesbitt's Passing Parade. 10.00 Meet Mr. Mystery. 10.15 Stars of Song. 10.30 Hit Parade. **Tomorrow:** 7.45 a.m. The Coca Cola Programme. 8.00 Melodies & Memories. 8.30 Popular Light Orchestra. 9.00 Meet Mr. Mystery. 9.45 Piano Playtime. 10.00 Felix King. 10.30 Rhythm is their Business. 11.00 The Final Year. 11.15 Wally Scott & his Orchestra. 11.30 Danger Point. 2.00 Hit Parade. 2.15 p.m. The Name is Shane. 2.30 Robert Farnon. 6.45 The Lanitis Programme. 7.15 Space Patrol. 10.00 Undercover Carson. 10.15 Stars of Song. 10.30 Saturday Night Theatre. 11.00 Midnight Levant.

# Netherlands Ballet Coming

By HENRIETTE BOAS

THE Netherlands Ballet which is to tour Israel for three weeks next summer at the invitation of the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra, is under the direction of a former pioneer of the "Third Aliya" (post-World War I), Mrs. Sonia Gaskell.

Mrs. Gaskell, born in Kharkov in 1905, arrived in Palestine at the age of 17 after a trek from Russia that lasted a year and a half. A kibbutz member who worked on road building in the Emek, she was sent to Paris to train with Diaghilev's Ballets Russes when her talent was discovered. In France she married a Dutchman, whom she accompanied to Holland. Since he was not Jewish she was not threatened with deportation, [illegible] dancing openly. In 19[illegible], after her husband's death, Mrs. Gaskell set up the Recital Ballet, whose name was changed to the Netherlands Ballet when it was recognized as the official government-subsidized institution of its kind in 1954.

In 1958 the ballet was rent by a serious conflict between the Director on the one hand and the ballet master and most of the soloists on the other. The authorities supported Mrs. Gaskell, and most of the soloists left and established a troupe of their own. The Director engaged a new ballet master, Karel Shook, and a number of new soloists from abroad. Only two of the soloists are now Dutch, although most of the corps de ballet is Dutch (it includes Reuben Veeremburgh, an Israeli).


The British Council and the YMCA, Jerusalem,
invite you to a lecture on:
'Modern Tendencies in the British Theatre'
by Mr. OSSIA TRILLING,
Drama Correspondent of "The Times"
At 8.30 p.m. on Monday, February 8,
at the Y.M.C.A., Jerusalem.

Have LUNCH and DINNER at the GAN-RIMON
Mt. Carmel, Haifa, Tel. 81322
Try it once — and you are sure to remain our faithful guest.

**Jerusalem Cinemas**
Saturday: 6.45, 8.45. Weekdays: 3.30, 6.45 & 8.45
Commencing Saturday, February 6, 1960

ARNON Tel. 4820
5th and Last Week
IMITATION OF LIFE
Starring:
Lana Turner, John Gavin, Sandra Dee, Susan Kohner
Owing to its length, the film starts at 3.30, 6.45 and 9 p.m.
No complimentary tickets

EDEN Tel. 3629
INGRID BERGMAN
in the greatest performance of her career
JOAN OF ARC
Co-starring JOSE FERRER
Technicolor
Also Sunday morning at 10.30

ORION Tel. 2914
Brigitte Bardot, Jean Gabin, Edwige Feuillère
EN CAS DE MALHEUR
(Love is My Profession)
For adults only
Special Sunday morning performance at 10.30.

OR-GIL Tel. 61486
John Wayne, William Holden
in John Ford's superb production
THE HORSE SOLDIERS
Cinemascope Color de Luxe
No complimentary tickets
3.30, 6.45, 9.

ORNA Tel. 4798
2nd Week
Sal Mineo
Christine Carere
Gary Crosby
in the best laugh ever
A Private's Affair
Cinemascope Color De Luxe.

RON Tel. 3104
2nd Week
ROOM AT THE TOP
Based on John Braine's best seller.
Starring: Laurence Harvey, Simone Signoret, Heather Sears.
For adults only
Special Sunday matinee at 10.45 a.m.
Also today at 3 p.m.

SEMADAR Tel. 3742
Evenings at 6, 9.
Alec Guinness, William Holden
in David Lean's
The Bridge On the River Kwai

ZION HALL
GARY COOPER, JEAN ARTHUR
Explosive, rousing action, thrills and excitement in Cecil B. DeMille's all-time greatest adventure
THE PLAINSMAN
Also today at 3 p.m.
THE RICKSHA MAN

TEL OR Tel. 3870
A remarkable drama of London crime
NO TREES IN THE STREET
with SYLVIA SYMS and HERBERT LOM
A Forum Film

Commencing Saturday, February 6, 1960

EDISON Tel. 4056
The Arab Musical
ANBER
with music by Abdul Wahab
Starring Laila Mourad, Anwar Wagdi
Today at 3 p.m. (last showing):
STAKEOUT ON DOPE STREET

STUDIO Tel. 4065
Warner Bros.' exciting
Chase A Crooked Shadow
Starring: Richard Todd — Anne Baxter, Herbert Lom
Today at 3 (last showing)
Danny Kaye
THE WONDER MAN

**Haifa Cinemas**
Commencing Saturday, February 6, 1960.
Weekdays at 4, 6.45, 9.

ORION Tel. 4090
Stewart Granger, Anne Crawford,
in Arthur Rank's big adventure hit with a Gipsy background
CARAVAN

TAMAR Tel. 6882
I Married a Monster From Outer Space
Tom Tryon, Gloria Talbott

GAL OR Tel. 4507
Evenings:
VACANZE D'AMORE
(Holiday in Sicily)
Robert Lamoureux, Lucia Bose.
Mats.: I Died a Thousand Times.
The Rains of Ranchipur.

MORIAH Tel. 81477
VITTORIO de SICA, VERA CECOVA
in a wonderful comedy
The Dancer and God
2 perfs. nightly at 6.45 & 9.

ARMON Tel. 4848
2nd Week
Sensational Prize Winner at the 1959 Moscow International Film Festival.
DESTINY OF A MAN
Based on a novel by Mikhail Sholokhov, author of "And Quiet flows the Don" with Sergei Bondarchuk.

EN DOR Tel. 3421
Sat., Sun., Mond.:
The Law and Jack Wade
Cinemascope Technicolor
Robert TAYLOR, Richard WIDMARK.
Tues., Wed., Thurs.:
Hot Summer Night
Leslie Nielsen, Colleen Miller
2 perfs. nightly at 6.45 & 9.

ORLY Tel. 81988
One minute from Carmelit Terminus.
Elizabeth Taylor, Paul Newman, Burl Ives
in Tennessee Williams'
CAT ON A HOT TIN ROOF
Cinemascope Technicolor
2 perfs. nightly at 6.45 & 9.

ORAH Tel. 4017
MICHELE MORGAN ("Le miroir a deux faces") DANIEL GELIN in
Retour de Manivelle
For adults only

AMPHITHEATRE
Dreams and realities of career women
THE BEST OF EVERYTHING
with Hope Lange, Stephen Boyd, Joan Crawford, Suzy Parker.
20th Century Fox Film in Cinemascope and colour.

ATZMON Tel. 3008
After 7 weeks in Tel Aviv
Pot Bouille
Gérard Philippe, Danielle Darrieux.
For adults only

MIRON Tel. 3003
5th and Last Week
LA VIOLETERA
Technicolor
Sarita Montiel, Raf Vallone

PEER Tel. 2232
3rd WEEK
Le Long des trottoirs
Following its successful Tel Aviv run
With: Anne Vernon, Francois Guerin.
For adults only.

MAY Tel. 2856
JERRY LEWIS in
The Geisha Boy
with Marie McDonald, Sessue Hayakawa.
Technicolor Vistavision.

**Tel Aviv Cinemas**
Commencing Sat., Feb. 6, 7.30, 9.30. Weekdays: 3.30, 7.30, 9.30

TEL-AVIV Cinema
20th
He grew them by the dozen... and all were his
CALIFTON WEBB
THE REMARKABLE MR. PENNYCRACKER
Premiere today at 2 p.m.
Saturday night at 7.15 and 9.30
Weekdays at 3.30, 7.15 & 9.30
Please book your seats by telephone: 28812/3.
Hall heated and air-conditioned.

ALLENBY 3rd Week
Two Million People
Two Million Stories,
This is one of them
Ice Cold In Alex
John Mills — Sylvia Syms
A Forum Film
3.30 7.15 & 9.30.

ARMON DAVID
AUNTIE MAME
Starring
ROSALIND RUSSELL
Technicolor. 3.30, 7, 9.30
Owing to the length of the film, the public is requested to be punctual
No complimentary tickets

CHEN Tel. 20057
4th Week
Orfeu Negro
"Don't miss it" — Jer. Post
"Wonderful" — Ha'aretz
"Amazing" — Time
3.30 — 7.15 — 9.30
For Adults Only

EDEN 2nd Week
SABBAH and CARIOCA in
FORCED WEDDING
3.30, 7, 9.

ESTHER
Debbie Reynolds, Tony Randall, Paul Douglas
in M-G-M's comedy
The Mating Game

GAT 2nd Week
at 7.30 and 9.30 only
Jacques Trufaut's
LES QUATRES CENTS COUPS
For adults only
No complimentary tickets
at 3.30 "Roof of The World"

HOD
Robert Hossein, Marina Vladi
one of the best films
LA NUIT DES ESPIONS
In addition: PANTOMIME by the master of Pantomime Marcel Marceau.

MAXIM 9th Week
JOSELITO
star of today
in his latest heartwarming picture full of hit-songs
Escucha Mi Cancion!
in Eastmancolor
4, 6.15, 8.15.

MIGDALOR
MADELEINE ROBINSON
AGNES LAURENT
in
PECHE DE JEUNESSE
For adults only.

MOGRABI 2nd Week
PAUL MUNI
The Last Angry Man
Forceful and real — captivating!
3.30, 7.15 & 9.30.
A Columbia Picture

OPHIR 5th Week
Spectacle of Spectacles
Nuits D'Europe
In Eastmancolor
Adults only
A Sobi Malish Film

ORION
Israel Premiere
The Forum Film that won 4 first prizes
LA MURAGLIA CINESE
(The Chinese Wall)
in Cinemascope and Colour
By the makers of "Lost Continent"
3 perfs. daily: 3.30, 7.15, 9.30

PEER Tel. 28595
6th Week
French 1959 Cannes Winner: a world sensation
HIROSHIMA, MON AMOUR
Adults only,
3.30, 7.15, 9.15
No invitations, no complimentary tickets.

SHDEROTH 5th Week
Burt Lancaster, Deborah Kerr, Montgomery Clift, Frank Sinatra
in the film awarded 8 Oscars
FROM HERE TO ETERNITY
Cinemascope

TAMAR
Whoever saw "DESTINY OF A MAN" — and those who have not seen that film — WILL WANT TO SEE
RITA
another great Russian film at present being screened all over the world with tremendous success.
Six shows daily at: 10, 12, 2, 4, 7.15, 9.15.

TCHELET
Paul Henreid, Lizbeth Scott
in a powerful drama
STOLEN FACE
3.30, 7.30, 9.30.

YARON 2nd Week
Cyd Charisse • Robert Taylor
Lee J. Cobb
in a typical adventure story
PARTY GIRL
Music, dancing, fighting and humanity
M.G.M. Cinemascope and Metrocolor
For adults only

ZAMIR 3rd Week
DU RIFIFI CHEZ LES FEMMES
Nadja Tiller—Robert Hossein
Sylvia Monfort—Roger Hanin
3.15, 5.30, 7.30, 9.30
Sat.: 5.30, 7.30, 9.30.
For Adults Only

An evening full of French charm and entertainment starring fascinating
MIJANOU BARDOT
in
RAMUNTCHO
Israel Premiere
Zafon